

THE ABSORPTIVE POWER OF GENUINE "CROOKES" GLASS

is clearly shown in our window display this week. This demonstration is well worth seeing. Genuine Crookes glass is a necessity in the tropics as protection from excessive sun-glass. We can make up Crookes lenses to your own prescription or without power.

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Hongkong's Only European Optician.
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Manager:—Ralph A. COOPER,
Registered Optometrist.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1861
No. 21, 873

三拜禮 號二月六英港香

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1926. 日二十二月四

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$35 PER ANNUM

Firestone Wheels and Tyres for change-over to full Balloon equipment. Auburn 6-43, Buick 4-40, Chevrolet 10-18, 1923 Essex, Gardner, Land, Dodge, 1918-1923 Essex, Gardner, Grant, Hupmobile, Jowett, Lexington, Maxwell, Nash 4-40, Oakland, 1924 Oldsmobile, Studebaker Light Six, (11 after 10-2-24) and many others changed over for \$325.
This price includes five 31 x 5.25 Firestone Tyres and Tubes, four wheels, five rims, etc. The price is for the wheels and Tyres fitted on the car.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
33 WONG NEW MARKET RD.
HAPPY VALLEY

CANTON'S WAR.

AN EARLY CLASH EXPECTED.

STRENGTH OF ARMIES.

No fresh developments are reported regarding the military operations in Hunan, but both sides are said to be preparing for an early clash at arms.

The strength of the two opposing forces in Hunan is said to be as follows:—Yip Hoi-kum has under his command over 70,000 strong, while the troops of Tong Sang-che are about 14,000 strong. To the latter must be added the Kwangsi unit of 15,000 men, and the 10th and 12th Divisions of the Canton Army, about 20,000. If all the Kwangtung and Kwangsi units are put into the field, they would amount to a total of about 40,000 strong, a little over half the number of Yip Hoi-kum's forces.

AVIATION PLANS.

It is reported that the Canton Aviation Bureau has received orders for active service, and that the Director, Chang Ching-yue, has stopped all leave of absence. The reorganisation of this Bureau has been going on very quietly for some time, and ever since the arrival of the planes from Russia, the Bureau and its precincts have been a prohibited area, all approaches being strictly guarded. It is said that the new planes have been kept a secret, and some of them have been transported to certain places in the North River sector, packed as they arrived and are being assembled for service at the front. Most of the aviators, officers and mechanics have already gone forward.

KWANGSI DEVELOPMENTS.

From Wuchow a report is received which states that Chang Hui-sik, one of the trusty generals of Sun Hung-ying, who went into retirement after the defeat of his chief, has been able to collect the scattered troops of Sun Hung-ying and is holding the Pang Par Hills without carrying out deplorable raids on the neighbouring districts. On this account, he has been permitted to remain in occupation of the hills, and to collect taxes and tithes for the support of his men. By gradual recruiting of fresh troops, he is now in command of a considerable army, and has secured, it is said, a large quantity of arms and ammunition and several pieces of artillery. At one time General Li Chung-yan and Wong Shiu-hung made overtures to him to incorporate his men in the regular Army, but, owing to a certain oath which he had made to General Li Chai-sum, who had given him much financial assistance, he has not responded to the overtures.

It is now reported that he has joined hands with Ma Chai, following the example of his old Chief, Sun Hung-ying, so that now, in the event of Kwangsi being invaded, Chang Hui-sik and his forces will be thrown on the side of Ma Chai. It is also stated that both the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at Wuchow, on account of the failure of the "Labour Union" to supply sufficient transport coolies, have been cashiered by order of the Civil Governor.

MORE INDIAN RIOTS.

MOHAMMEDAN AND HINDU HATRED.

Calcutta, June 1. A most trifling incident, arising out of a Mohammedan touching a Hindu's water pot, led to a communal riot at Hallahahar, 25 miles from Calcutta. Mill hands belonging to both communities indulged in free fighting using sticks and stones. Twenty were seriously injured.—*Reuter*.

AN EXCITED CHINESE DELEGATE.

ABSURD CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN.

LIVELY GENEVA INCIDENT.

Geneva, June 1.

"Britain is poisoning the world with its drugs," exclaimed Mr. Chu, the Chinese representative on the League of Nations' Advisory Committee on opium.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Britain) had complained that 200 kilograms of morphine and heroin had been sent to Shanghai from Germany, the Chinese Government certifying that these drugs were intended for medical purposes in Shanghai hospitals, whereas they were destined for other usages, and that despite Britain's representations in the matter to the Chinese Government, the consignment had been released.

Thly brought Mr. Chu's exclamation mentioned above. He protested excitedly against the alleged attack on his Government, adding that anti-British feeling in China was increasing daily.

M. Bourgeois (France) presiding, cut the lively incident short by announcing the tea interval.—*Reuter*.

THE "PIRACY" CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

The so-called "faked" piracy case was continued in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, this morning, when evidence for the defence was called.

Lai Kwong, the son of the owner of the junk, and the defendant in reply to Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, who is defending said he did not know that any super-cargo was to have been put on board the junk, and denied being ordered to drop the anchor in certain places to see if there were any pickets about. He made all arrangements himself and had done so ever since his father had owned the boat.

Questioned by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, prosecuting, defendant said the junk sank at a place in the vicinity of the Sam Mui district, which was on the West River. The boat was raised a week afterwards and after being repaired in a Chinese dock, she was put in commission again about the middle of April, 1924.

The case is proceeding.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TO-MORROW'S CEREMONIAL PARADE.

With regard to the King's Birthday Parade, to take place at 9 a.m. to-morrow at Happy Valley, we are informed by the military authorities that the following units will be represented.—Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 1st Bn. the East Surrey Regiment, Detachment Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, 5/2nd Punjab Regt., and the Hongkong Mule Corps.

A total of approximately 40 officers and 1,800 other ranks will take part, with a battery of Field Artillery and two 4.5 Howitzers. The parade will last about 50 minutes.

No spectators will be allowed inside the Hongkong Jockey Club race track.

COAL DEADLOCK.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE.

GOVERNMENT WAITING.

A debate on the coal situation was initiated in the House of Commons by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who emphasised that the situation was fraught with grave national peril. The House must endeavour to make some practical contribution to the solution and he criticised the Government's handling of the crisis, especially the withdrawal of the subsidy. He declared that money must be found to put the coal industry on its legs. The problem which future Governments would have to face would be that the only complete form of co-ordination of coal pits was nationalisation.—(Labour cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George urged the Government to introduce forthwith legislation for the reconstruction of the coal industry.

FORCE OF NO USE.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin said he was willing to resume negotiations at any moment, but he was unwilling to pledge the taxpayers' money indefinitely to support this industry. Nor would he be forced by a stoppage to take political control of the mines, whatever settlement was ultimately reached. Probably some Government assistance was necessary, and the Government was prepared to do that, but pending a settlement, he was unable to say what the form or what the amount of the assistance would be. No Government could compel a settlement, but the moment there was a first glimmer of the temper for negotiations, the Government would do its best to assuage differences and aspirations, to see fair play and to undertake any necessary legislation. Primarily, the future depended on the statesmanship of the two parties to the dispute, for no force imposed on reluctant men could bring a lasting peace.

LABOUR AMENDMENT DEFEATED. A Labour amendment to reduce the Ministry of Mines' vote, on which the debate arose, was defeated by 252 votes to 108.

Mr. Snowden said he had never listened to a speech with such hopelessness and despair as he heard the Premier that evening. Mr. Snowden was of opinion that the only solution of the deadlock was action by the Government itself.—*Reuter*.

NO RESPONSE TO OFFER.

Rugby, June 1. In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour leader, asked what was the present position in regard to the coal subsidy? The Premier referred to the letter addressed to the Miners' Federation on May 22nd stating that it would be impossible for the Government to hold open beyond the end of the month the offer of a subsidy of £3,000,000. He said that as this letter had elicited no response, the Government must reserve to themselves complete liberty of action.

Later, when the House went into Committee of Supply on a vote for the Mines Department, Mr. MacDonald again raised the question of the coal stoppage. In view of the paralysing effect of the stoppage upon great national industries, he urged that the Government could not afford any longer to stand aside.

TIME TO ACT. Mr. Lloyd George, Liberal leader, declared there was nothing left but for the Government to act. He referred to the letter written by Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, in which Mr. Smith said that he would not accept any wage reduction before the reconstruction of the coal industry but that he was willing to accept the logical conclusions of reconstruction.

(Continued on Page 7.)

LOW TEMPERATURE RECORDS.

EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS FOR JUNE.

HONGKONG'S COLD SNAP.

After an uncomfortably hot past two days, the Colony has for the first time been experiencing unusually cool weather for the time of the year, the temperature this morning being remarkably low.

On the Peak levels, the cold snap was particularly noticeable, and, after having taken to light summer-wear, in the expectation that this would be the rule for some months ahead, several residents to-day again reverted to dark clothes, so chilly was the atmosphere.

We are indebted to the Director of the Royal Observatory for the following statement, which shows that new low records for June have been established:

"On Tuesday, June 1, between 2.48 p.m. and 3.05 p.m. the temperature fell from 75.0 to 68.5 (the lowest on record for June, beating the previous record, on June 10, 1899, by 0.4) the relative humidity in the same interval increased from 67% to 91%.

"At 2 a.m. on June 2, the temperature fell still lower, to 68.2. This will probably make June 2 the coldest June day on record, the previous lowest mean daily temperature in this month having been 72.1 on June 13, 1886.

"These low temperatures are due to an anti-cyclone which formed over China on May 29, began to move eastward on May 31, but slowed down and strengthened on June 1. These are very exceptional conditions for June."

To-day's forecast is:—E. winds, strong, moderating; overcast, occasional rain.

HILLSIDE STRUGGLE.

CHINESE WHO RESISTED ARREST.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with damaging trees in a Government plantation on the hillside above Cheung Sha Wan, the story was told of an attempt to escape and of a struggle with the police that resulted in a man being sent to hospital.

Two Indian constables were on patrol duty when they came across three Chinese cutting down trees. Two of the offenders were promptly arrested, but on the way to the station one of the men seized a revolver belonging to a constable, and a severe struggle ensued in which the constable is said to have freely used his truncheon. The Chinese was injured and was later sent to hospital for treatment.

The case against the man who stood in the dock this morning was adjourned for one week, pending the recovery and appearance in Court of his injured companion.

FOND OF SMUGGLING.

PANTRY BOY AND OPIUM.

A pantry boy coming ashore from the s.s. Talsman, ran away from a Chinese detective on being accosted, but was caught after a long chase in Coynaght Road West. He was found to have a quantity of opium, and this fact having been disclosed from a police record that he had at one time been fined for smuggling tobacco, Mr. Lindell this morning mulcted the defendant in a fine of \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

PIRACY CHARGES.

SHANGHAI RUSSIANS ACQUITTED.

STATUS OF SHIP.

An unusually interesting case has just concluded in the Mixed Court at Shanghai, charges of attempted piracy being dismissed against seven Russians, whilst a charge of instigating piracy against Minsky, alleged Soviet Consular official, was dismissed. Dr. O. Fischer appeared for Minsky, while Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared to prosecute the aggregation for the police.

Shortly after the last session opened, the seventh defendant, the one who was arrested after the main group were taken into custody, was called to give evidence. Questioned by Mr. Whitmore, accused said that he knew nothing of the affair.

A COMPLETE DENIAL.

"I have no ideas at all regarding the alleged piracy. I knew only one of the other defendants, Bielkoff, we served in Vladivostok together. I did not know Goluboff (first accused), I never knew him. I had nothing to do with the arms transactions."

Mr. Maitland—You had much money when arrested—Yes, I had \$260. When they searched my room the police found nothing more. There was no money in the house.

The Court immediately discharged him, telling him to go home.

The last accused, Minsky, came in turn. Addressing the Court, Dr. Fischer said that his client was not guilty of piracy, or instigating an act of piracy, as the charge sheet intimated. There was no mention in the Criminal Code which referred to piracy. His client was charged under an Act which concerned robbery. But for the sake of argument, counsel admitted the charge of piracy, and then, as he contended, went on to show that an act of instigating piracy had not been committed. To commit piracy proof must be shown, he went on to say. To show this proof, ownership of the goods in question must be shown. This the police had not shown. There was no proof that the s.s. Okhotsk was the property of Gen. Gleboff.

THE ACT OF PIRACY.

Dr. Fischer then introduced a document purporting to come from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, which showed clearly that the s.s. Okhotsk was the property of the Soviet Government.

Dr. Fischer then, admitting that for sake of argument, that the ship did not belong to the U.S.S.R., contended that according to the British law, no act of piracy had been attempted. The whole trouble was between two political factions. Those concerned in the alleged attempt of piracy had to have personal malice and greed as a motive. Were the same offence to be committed between nations the deed would be considered as an act of war. The whole proposition centred on the animosity of the two Russian factions, the Red and the White. This could not be considered an act of piracy.

The ship was outside the jurisdiction of the Court and was the property of the Soviet Consulate. His client would hardly attempt to seize what was the property of the U.S.S.R., and the only complainant in the case could be the Soviet Consulate.

In reply Mr. Maitland said that for the sake of argument he would admit for the moment the ownership of the vessel. The Okhotsk was put under the protection of the Chinese navy. The Chinese government, however, had a lien on the vessel, because the Soviet Consulate had not paid the taxes due on the ship, which was in the possession of Gen. Gleboff. It was not the property of the Consulate. (Continued on Page 18)

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

AN IMPORTANT BRITISH DISCOVERY.

IMPORTED FROM ABROAD.

Rugby, June 1.

Colonel Guinness, Minister of Agriculture, addressing the Council of Agriculture in London, stated that an important discovery had been made that a new outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Scotland was traceable to foreign pigs imported for curing at British curing factories. He said "There have been seven outbreaks of the disease in the vicinity of a bacon factory at Carlisle and they are all traced to virulently infected carcasses of pigs brought from Belgium through Holland. Apart from the carcasses at Carlisle we have another case of infection at Carlisle and a shipload including infected carcasses has arrived at Leith. An embargo has been placed on the landing of that cargo and it has been sent back to the port of origin. We have long suspected that foot and mouth disease must be brought to this country by foreign meat and especially offal. For the first time we have obtained definite evidence. It must be remembered that at the Ministry of Agriculture we have no machinery in the ordinary case for inspecting meat cargoes at the ports, but now that we have traced back this outbreak I think it is absolutely imperative that we should take action to minimise risk. At the same time, this raises issues of great importance affecting foreign countries as well as ourselves, and I must get the approval of my colleagues to any action which may be taken.—*British Wireless*.

MACAO NOTES.

PICKET TROUBLE ENDED.

A Macao correspondent, writing under date of yesterday, says that the threat on the part of boycott pickets to enter Macao did not materialise, owing to the strict precautions taken by the Portuguese authorities, which prevented what might have been a serious clash.

The interference by pickets with Chinese funeral processions has stopped, as all bodies are now being transported to Taipa and Coloane for burial.

The Macao public has greatly enjoyed a performance by the G. A. and M. of the operetta "Embruthada," this being the work of Mr. Francisco Rego, with special music by Mr. B. de Sena Fernandes. The whole production was a big success, and those responsible are to be congratulated on the results achieved. Amongst those present were an American aviator officer who arrived from Manila by the Portuguese cruiser Republica, as well as Captain Loriga, the Spanish flier. It is stated that the performance may shortly be repeated at the Star Theatre, Kowloon.

PASSENGER STEAMER RAMMED.

THRILLING RESCUE SCENES.

New York June 1.

An oil tanker rammed and sank the steamer Washington Irving, running between Albany and New York. Six hundred passengers were rescued and there were no serious injuries. A number of women fainted. The crew of the steamer was most cool and formed a human chain, whereby the women and children were lowered to the lifeboats, from which they were picked up by ships which rushed to the scene of the disaster.—*Reuter's American Service*.

BANDIT ATTACK.

MORE LOOTING AND KIDNAPPING.

MILITARY SEIZE LAUNCH.

A report of further serious banditry perpetrated at a village near the silk market centre of Yung Kie is to hand.

This particular village, together with four villages, had for the purpose of defence against bandits, formed an alliance, by which whenever any one of the villages was attacked by bandits, the guards of the other villages would come to its assistance. By this means, the village guards being well armed, this group of villages has for some time been free from molestation by bandits.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

On this occasion, however, it so happened that the village was in gala dress, and the villagers were enjoying a general holiday, theatrical performances being conducted in front of all the temples. About one hundred and fifty bandits took advantage of this occasion, and entered into the village as sightseers. Thirty long boats had been previously hidden among the bullrushes along the banks of the river, and all approaches were guarded by armed bandits, so as to prevent any assistance reaching the village.

GUARDS DRIVEN BACK.

At a given signal from outside, where more bandits were coming up, the brigands took possession of the approaches, and the incoming bandits rushed up to pre-arranged positions to engage the village guards coming to assist the attacked village. The latter, being outnumbered, were soon driven back. In the meantime, the bandits, who were inside the village looted all the houses, carrying off everything of value and also kidnapping over fifty persons.

Military assistance came as the last long boat was being towed away by launches.

LAUNCH SEIZED.

However, later in the day, a suspicious-looking launch came alongside the coal depot for the purpose of coaling. The soldiers boarded the launch, and on the members of the crew arms were found. On searching further, more arms, consisting of magazine rifles, Mausers and a quantity of cartridges, were found. The crew were placed in chains and marched off to the headquarters of the Battalion Commander, and the launch seized.

TO DROWN SORROWS.

PLEA ON DRUNKENNESS CHARGE.

"To drown his sorrows," S. M. Payne, well-known to the police through having been taken into custody many times previously, took to drinks. This was the plea he rendered on again appearing before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning on a charge of being drunk and incapable. He added that he was out of a job, and was very "unhappy," having to support a wife and family. He asked to be let off on promising not "to do it again."

The Magistrate asked how Payne could keep himself in drinks in view of his circumstances, and was informed by the defendant that he was "stood drinks by friends."

Inspector Ogg, in reply to another question from the Bench, said that Payne managed to get drunk very often. He was frequently found in an intoxicated condition in Wanchai.

A fine of \$10, or fourteen days, was imposed by Mr. Lindell.



CYCLE RACE.—Photograph shows the English cycle team which finished second in the International cycle race at Shanghai. The riders are Messrs. O. Beesley, W. E. Austin, W. Hunter and A. T. Rogers.



WINNERS.—Here are the victorious Japanese cycling team, which won the Shanghai event.

READY-FOR-SERVICE TENNIS WEAR



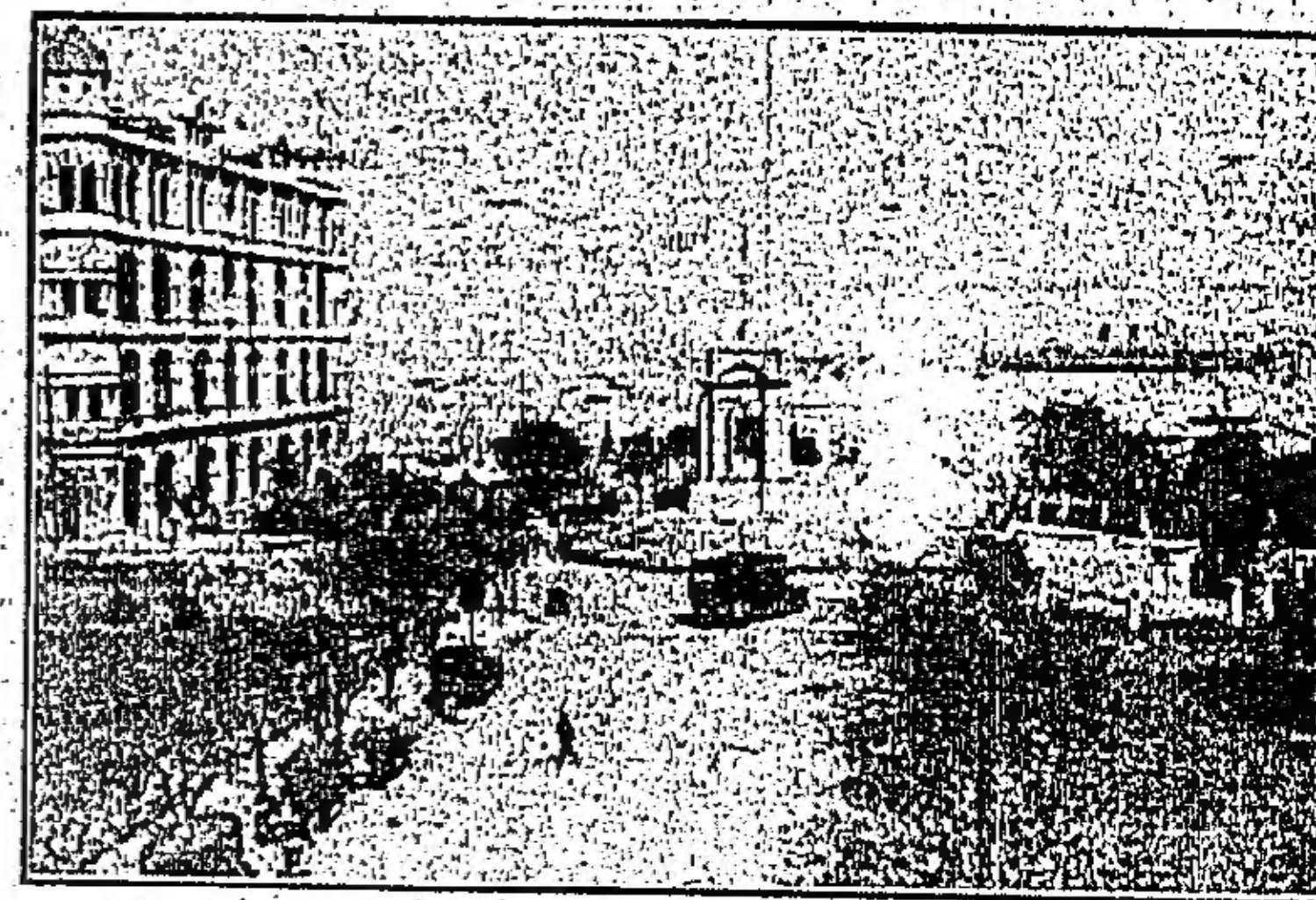
Blue flannel Blazers, all sizes in stock\$23.50
 Cream Gabordine Trousers, well out and finished\$19.50
 Cotton Tennis Shirts, various cloths\$6.50
 White "Meroni" Socks, unshrinkable.....\$1.50

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LATEST VIEWS OF HONGKONG.



We have just published an excellent album of views of Hongkong. Price—\$3.00 each

MEE CHUNG.

Ice House Street, and Beaconsfield Arcade.



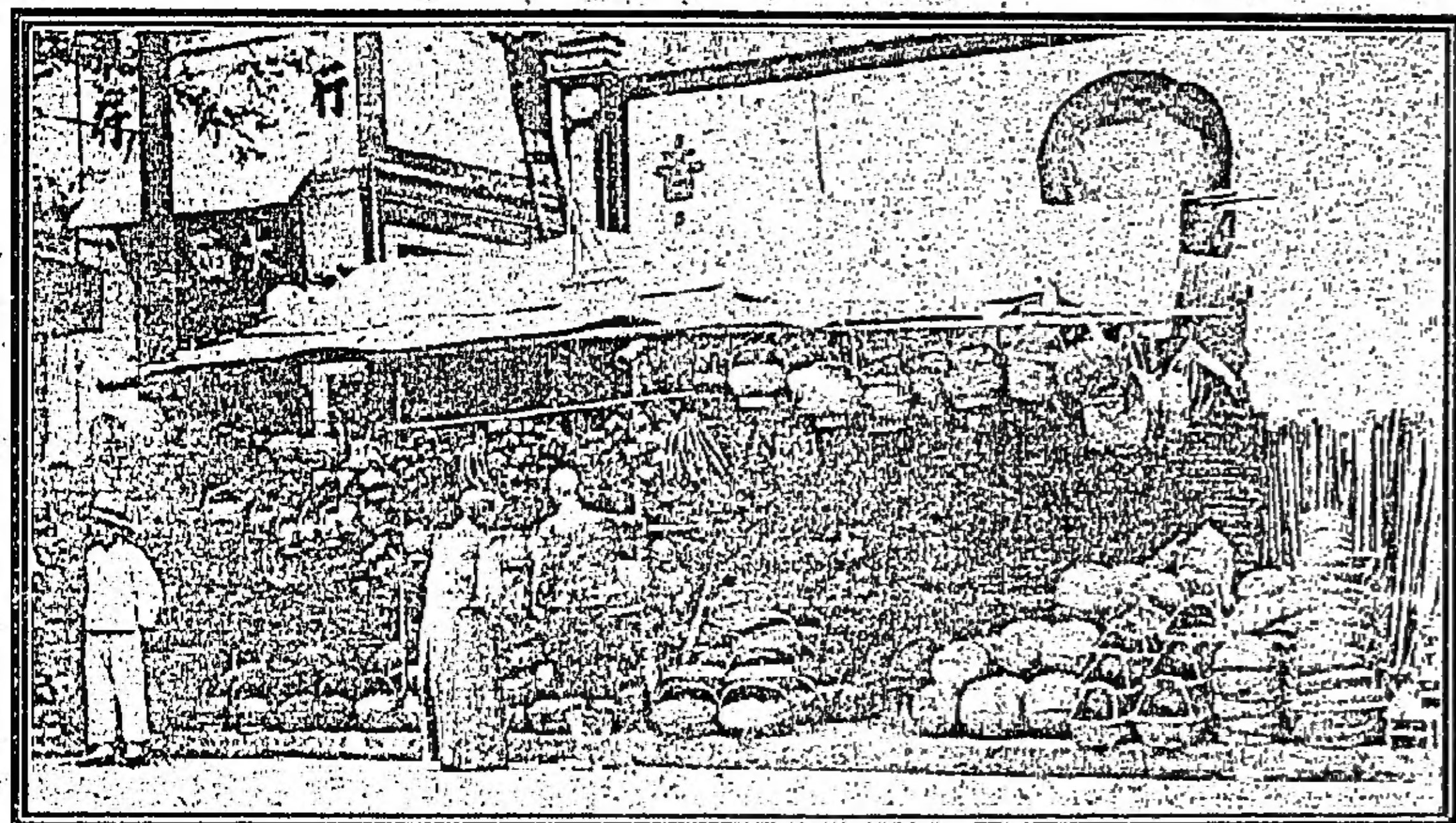
CONTRAST.—Biggest boot and smallest man—Julot, French midget. He is 68 years old and weighs 59 pounds.



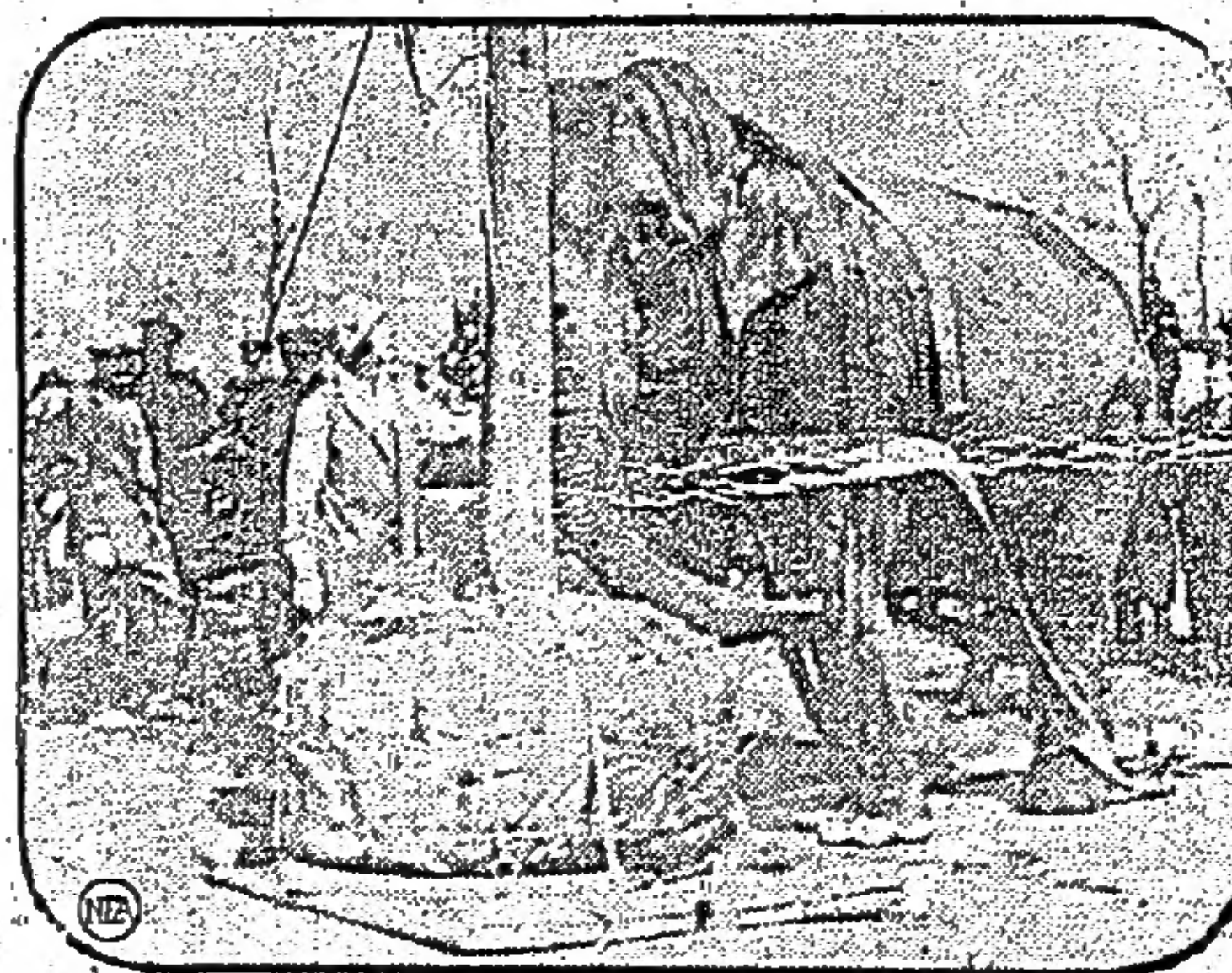
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—Photograph shows some of the crowd just before the distribution of prizes after the Shanghai international cycle race, which was won by the Japanese team.



PRESTIGE.—Osten Unden, Sweden's minister for foreign affairs, is known in Europe as the only man who came out of the last League of Nations meeting with his prestige enhanced.



SHANGHAI BASKET FAIR.—A stall well stocked with bamboo baskets of every size and shape.



TREE PLANTING.—"Queenie," a former "lumber-jack" in India, is showing Miss Evelyn Smith in New York's Central Park just how she used to plant trees in India.

JUST RECEIVED

A new shipment of:-

"DR. PIERRE'S"
 DENTAL GOODS

—AND—

"FORVIL'S"

PERFUMES AND LOTIONS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Sole Agents:

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"NY CARLSBERG" BEER.

THE FINEST DANISH BEER.

Price per dozen pints \$3.00 duty paid.

Sole Distributors.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.

DOLLAR WEEK

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

Monday May 31st to Saturday June 5th

EVERY DAY DOLLAR DAY

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS

SEE WINDOWS

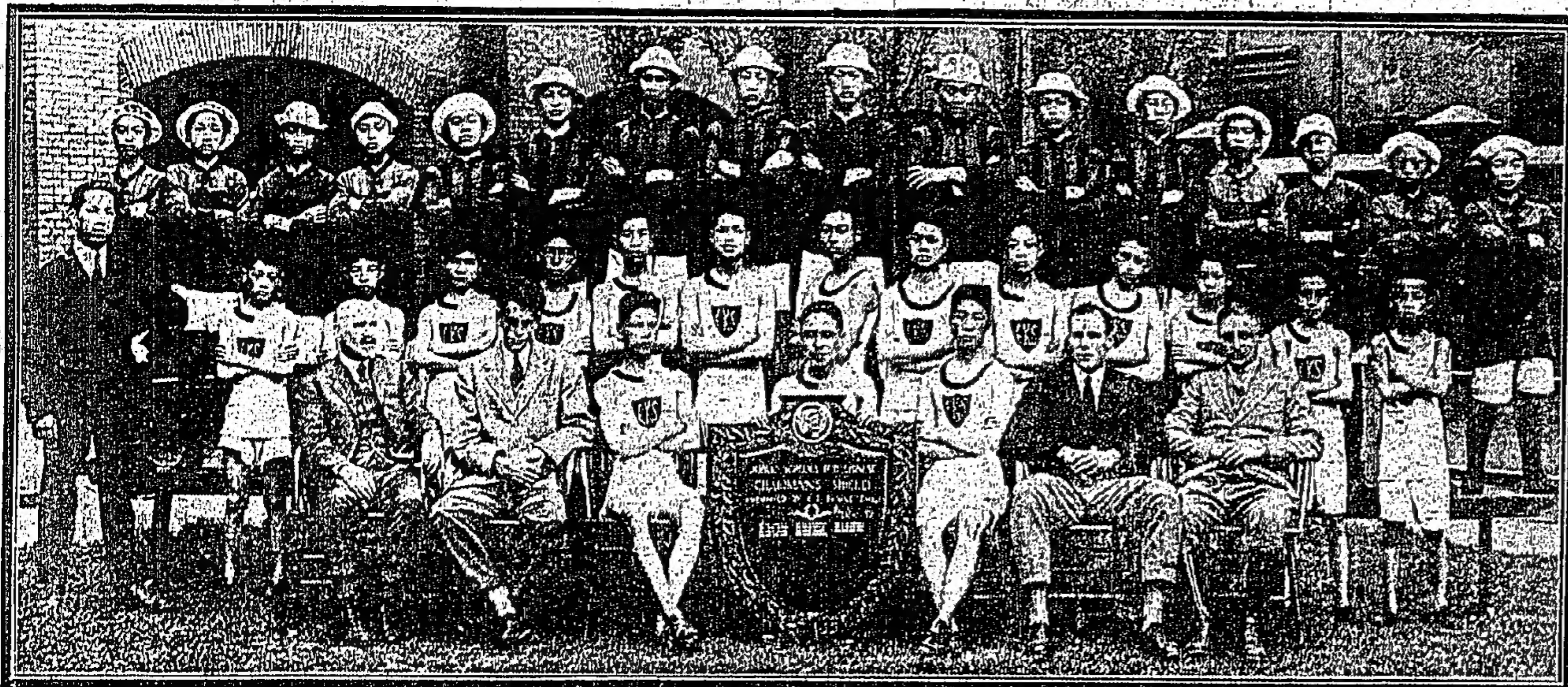
SPECIAL BARGAINS:-

Over 3,000 yards Cotton Dress Goods,
 Volles, Crepes, Ratines etc., etc.

TO BE CLEARED AT \$1.00 PER YARD.

Do not miss this offer

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.



SUCCESSFUL TEAM.—Sports team of the Ellis Kadoorie School, Shanghai, winners of the Chairman's Shield for S. M. C. Pupils' Sports for Chinese, 1926. The shield was presented by Sir Edward C. Pearce for competition among the four Municipal Council Schools for Chinese.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection—

1314, 1376, 1384, 1385, 1392, 1342, 1397, 1409, 1418, 1375, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512 1516.

POSITIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—Position wanted by 1st class cook. Hotel, restaurant or private family, no objection. Apply 22, Yu Wah Street, Happy Valley.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A two-Four Seater Calcott Car 11.9 h.p. Balloon tyres, Excellent condition.—\$1,300. Apply Box No. 7, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Room in New Bank Building, immediate position. Apply to SANG KEE, 4a, Des Voeux Road, Central, 2nd Floor.

TO LET.—Soon vacant, half detached house, Magazine Gap. Ideal position, cool, excellent views, consists of suite of five rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water, use of telephone, lawn garage. Ample servants' quarters, entirely self-contained. Furnished \$275. Unfurnished \$250. For sale or rent "Derrington" Peak Road, beautiful house in spacious grounds, centrally located. Smaller houses also available. Houses, flats, building lots negotiated. Small Investors, Tel. 4630.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

NOTICE.

King's Birthday. Notice is hereby given that all Fire and Marine Insurance Offices will be CLOSED for the transaction of business on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1926.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,

Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong,
Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong and Canton.
Hongkong, June 1, 1926.

THE HON. SIR CATCHICK PAUL CHATER, C.M.G. (Deceased).

All claims against the Estate of the above named deceased must be sent to the undersigned forthwith.
DEACONS, Solicitors, &c.,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 29, 1926.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

The Banque de l'Indo-Chine beg to inform all interested in safe deposit, that they have actually in their new building, 5 Queen's Road, safe deposit Boxes at the yearly rate of \$3 for the small size, and \$12 for the large size. Please apply to the Cashier. Hongkong, May 6, 1926.

NEW CAFE.

we beg to notify that

PRINCE'S CAFE,
No. 11, Beaconsfield—
Arcade, just Opposite
THE CITY HALL.

will be Opening on 1st. June, 1926

Commodious & Attractive
DINING & REFRESHMENT ROOM,
OFFERING EVERY COMFORT.

PRINCE'S CAFE

Tel. C. 4637.—Tel. C. 4637.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On King's Birthday, the 3rd June, 1926, all Departments will be closed.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 2, 1926.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Third Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 5th June 1926 commencing at 3.15 p.m. The first bell will be rung at 2.45 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1, for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Member are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.—Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for the admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

The Forty Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 10th June, 1926, at 12 noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 24th June, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1926.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned formerly of Pedder Building is now located at 39A, Queen's Road Central.

YEE CHEONG CO.

MOTOR NOTES.

K Kale Hindview Mirrors
Klaxon Horn & Electric Horns
Krautler Pliers

L Lucas Electrical Accessories
Laminated Shim Stock
Lamps & Lamp Bulbs

M Morris Cars & Trucks
Monogram Radiator Caps
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The Hongkong Hotel Garage
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Queen's Road Central Tel. C. 4789

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REMINDER

Small advertisements intended for publication in the Saturday Motor Supplement, must reach this Office not later than 12 noon on the preceding Thursday.

MAKE A SPECIAL POINT OF ADVERTISING IN, AND READING THE WEEKLY MOTOR WANTS.

30 WORDS—50 CENTS.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1926, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 90 (formerly No. 52), Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

On view on Day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1926, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at No. 2, Armand Building (Ground Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 3rd June, 1926.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 29, 1926.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on Monday,

the 7th June 1926, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at "Derrington," No. 8, Peak Road,

for account of the concerned

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Tapestry Covered Couch and Armchairs, Teak Bookcases, Pictures, Ornaments, Curtains, Desk, Chairs, etc., etc.

Teak Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Teak Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Cutlery, silver and Glass Ware, etc., etc.

Teak Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Tables, Teak Chest of Drawers, etc., etc.

One Piano by "Moutrie" and

A Few Pieces of Blackwood Furniture.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Sunday, the 6th June 1926.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

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HUGHES & HOUGH LIMITED.

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS & GENERAL BROKERS.

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4B, Duddell Street.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS

every TUESDAY & FRIDAY, at 2.30 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), the Household Furniture & Effects of Astor House Hotel.

IN DIFFERENT LOTS at Queen's Road Central, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and

THURSDAY,

the 1st, 2nd and 3rd June, 1926, at 2.30 p.m., at the Premises thereof.

Consisting of:—

(Single and Double) Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing tables, Toilet tables, Bed Sheetings, Pillows, Bath towels, Mosquito nettings, Bed Chambers, Chamber pots, Round tables, Chairs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Cloth stands, Soap dishes, Chamber buckets, Wash basins, Window curtains, Sofas with cover, Armchairs, Rugs, Mirrors, Mat, Desks, Cups & Saucers, Soup plates, Dinner plates, Electric fans, Screen, Swing doors, Ornaments, Book-shelves, Vases, Side-boards, Table cloths, Napkins, Forks, Knives, Spoons, Glasses, Ice-chests, Tea pots.

Also

1 Large Stove, 1 Tea Strainer, 2 Brass boilers, 4 Iron boilers, Water tank, Frying pans, Safes, and

A Large Quantity of Sundries, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

The Auctioneering & Brokering Co., Ltd.

L. E. S. HODGE,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 29, 1926.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions, under a Bill of Sale to sell by Public Auction.

One 5-Seater Studebaker Motor

Car License No. 1751

together with the horn and other accessories thereto

on FRIDAY,

the 4th June, 1926, at 12.30 o'clock noon, at their Sale Room, 4B, Duddell Street.

On View at No. 2 Matheson Street East Point.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1926.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, 3rd June, 1926.

Hongkong, May 20, 1926.

Europe's least known republic, Andorra, has received a surprise. Recently it notified the League of Nations direct of its adherence to the Opium Convention, but was reminded that it was not a sovereign State, and that it must act through France. Andorra, buried in its lonely valley in the heart of the Pyrenees, is left so severely alone that this small oversight may be pardoned. It does, as a matter of fact, claim complete independence under a charter of Charlemagne, but that document is, alas, a forgery, and the tiny republic has really two overlords, France and the Bishop of Urgel in Spain, a fact duly recognized by its only taxes, 960 francs a year to France and 460 pesetas to the Bishop, a total of, say, \$20. This joint rulership dates from the 13th century, and constitutes the Bishop of Urgel the only cleric in Europe still having temporal power.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

Through Bills of Lading Issued For Egypt, Mediterranean and Continental Ports and London.

The Steamship,

"NAGPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at noon on Monday, the 7th June, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Silk, Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until noon, on the 5th June. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further particulars, apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June 1926.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship,

"ALDEBARAN" (1).

Cargo per the above steamer from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Genoa and Antwerp having arrived by the s.s. "Phonius," consignees are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th of June, 1926, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st June, 1926, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. On Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Delivery Order on Messrs. Butterfield & Swire will be issued on surrender of original H.O.A.L.B. Lading. Hongkong, May 31, 1926.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Steamer

"AGAFENOR."

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after, 2nd June. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the 25th May. The Goods have left steamer Godown, and all Good remaining undelivered after the 8th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th June or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1926.

"SHE SHALL HAVE MUSIC WHEREVER SHE GOES"



with a "DECCA" GRAMOPHONE. NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED AT ANDERSON'S

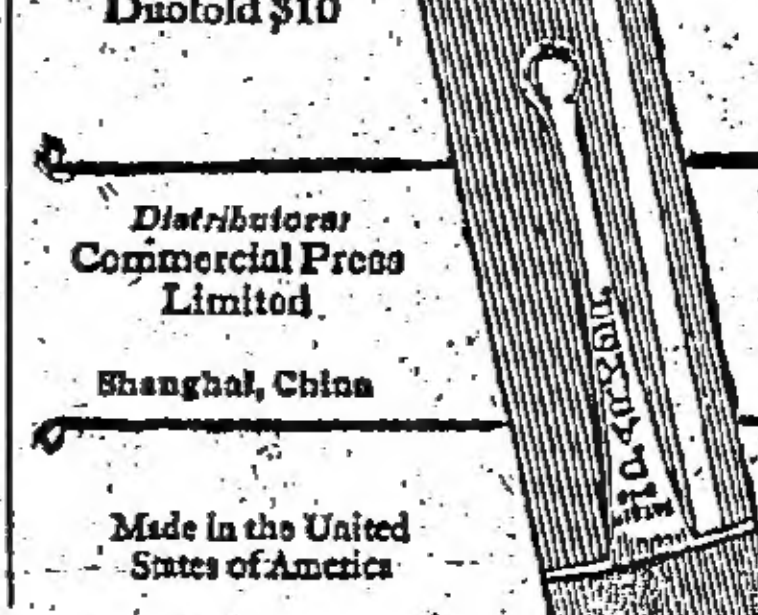
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Distributors: Commercial Press Limited, Shanghai, China. Made in the United States of America.

ROGUE SENTENCED.

SIXTH CONVICTION FOR THEFT.

"You are an incorrigible rogue," said Mr. Lindsell this morning after looking up the record of a Chinese who figured in a charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a shop.

The man had five previous convictions for stealing; and it was said of him that on this occasion he led the Chinese detective a merry dance around the town before disclosing the shop from which he stole the shoes, in collusion with a companion.

A sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

HOUSE DYNAMITED.

SEQUEL TO A FAMOUS TRIAL.

New York, June 1.

A message from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, says that the house of Samuel Johnson, a brother-in-law of one of the principal States witnesses in the trial of the Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti who have been sentenced to death for the murder of a cashier in 1924, was blown up by dynamite this morning. Johnson and his family escaped uninjured. — *Reuter's American Service.*

AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

TRACKS DOWN A THIEF.

In the person of a complainant in a larceny charge which came before Major C. Willson this morning, the police have discovered a real "sleuth." This man found that clothing left on a drying pole on his verandah was missing, and forthwith "investigated." He discovered foot-prints on the verandah of the next house, and, following these, he successively negotiated five more verandahs until he came upon the thief. The latter was sleeping, holding at the same time his unlawfully acquired property and covering himself with a stolen quilt.

Sentence of three weeks' hard labour was inflicted.

Judge Athertley Jones, at New-castle Quarter Sessions, said it became almost monotonous to congratulate the city upon the absence of serious crime.



Happiness

You would rather have your baby well and happy than anything else in the world!

Glaxo helps you to keep your baby well and happy.

For fifteen years more than 1,500 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain have used Glaxo continuously! Glaxo has been used to feed the babies in six Royal Nurseries, where only the best is used.

You cannot do better than give your baby Glaxo, the food that builds firm flesh, plenty of bone, a strong constitution. Ask your Doctor!



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Write for free Sample and Descriptive Booklet to W. R. LOXLEY & CO. Sole Agents.

TOMORROW at THE QUEEN'S

Wait till you see the Savannah Shuffle.

REGINALD DENNY

WITH LAURA La PLANTE IN

SKINNER'S DRESS SUIT

It will give you more laughs in every reel than a centipede has legs. It's an uproarious business farce showing what a dress suit can do for a small salaried clerk with the right kind of wife who knows how to Charleston. Laughs overlap like the scales on a fish.

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"ELEGANT BUT INEXPENSIVE"

(AS MEPHISTO SAID.)
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LET US

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**ELECTRIC FLOOR SURFACING
MACHINE**

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Preserve and decorate the Woodwork
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IN
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STOPS Dry Rot, Decay and
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BRITISH INDUSTRY.

DISCUSSING THE U. S. CHALLENGE.

On a recent week-end, some two hundred works directors, managers, and overlookers met at Balliol College, Oxford, to discuss the position of British industry and to consider how improvement could be effected. Frankness was the keynote of this conference. The very atmosphere inspired outspokenness. Directors and other officials openly confessed their shortcomings and invited criticism and co-operation, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

Mr. Walter Layton, editor of the *Economist*, opening the discussion, said that, on the whole, we were inclined to exaggerate our difficulties. The industrial situation was serious, but not hopeless. Relatively, we were producing as much as we did in 1913, but, as our population had increased, this was not satisfactory. The volume of world trade had declined, and although we were getting a fair share of what was going, our productivity had to be increased if we were to absorb our increased population. We were not in a position to replace our lost foreign markets by the expansion of our home trade. That might help, but Britain's past prosperity had been built on her overseas trade, and that was still the only road to success.

There were large parts of the world undeveloped. The densely populated continent of Asia was moving towards Western standards of economic activity and presented a new market of vast potentialities. The world was gradually recovering from war shock. If we were to hold our own we must follow as best we could the American example of high wages, high output, and the utmost labour economy.

Mr. Austin examined the causes of America's prosperity and sought to show how British industry might benefit by applying their methods. He did not believe that the large influx of gold, a vast home market, general tariffs, and immense natural resources were alone responsible for their success. For example, Mr. Henry Ford had told him that the Ford carplants were farther away from the works than the Ruhr in Germany. But, notwithstanding this, they turned out a car more than any in the world. His experiences in America had also convinced him that the quality of their labour was much superior to the British.

What, then, was the secret of their remarkable success? He first of all pointed out that it was implicitly understood that a man who did not make good had to go, and more important still, that ability meant promotion. There was scope for the lowest-placed worker to climb to the top. But even a director did not hold his position on leave for life unless he was competent and successful.

Another factor "was strict adherence to the principle that sales could be increased by reducing prices and yet maintaining quality. He instanced the thorough methods of a new American firm setting out to capture the "soup" market, which was the monopoly of three huge concerns. They studied the market for two years, even sending investigators among the black "mammies" and children of the South. When it was found that the niggers could not pronounce the name of the product, it was quickly changed. Of course the new soup won! It was cheaper and richer in flavour than any other. And the market gained; they still cut the price precipitately, with amazing results. Low prices and rapid turn-

over meant smaller capital outlay, and it had the great advantage of establishing a closer identity of interests between the manufacturer and the customer.

It had been discovered that these methods did not prevent the payment of high wages. There was no limit to a man's output in America, and labour was rewarded according to results. Contrary to the popular belief, high wages did not mean a high level of prices, and both employer and employee had an incentive to greater effort through this promise of an equitable share of the prosperity attending their industry.

Other vital influences were the absence of any stratification of the classes—all men were equal in that they worked in a common cause and for a common reward; free exchange of ideas between all firms, whether in competition with one another or not; scientific attention to waste elimination, systematic research right down to the most seemingly trivial detail and particular regard for working conditions.

Mr. Will Sherwood, of the National Union of Workers, gave an interesting turn to the discussion. He said that trade union leaders were favouring payment by results in ever-increasing numbers. Fear of unemployment had in the past embittered labour against piece payments. Workers had a suspicion that such a system would also involve cut rates. He urged employers to go out of their way to educate the men in this direction. He knew of some industries where men earning 11½d. an hour worked side by side with men earning 6s. 4d. an hour. Full labour co-operation was not possible as long as such a position continued. Even the labourer had his value and industrial stability would be the more quickly secured when a serious attempt was made to measure the service of unskilled as well as skilled workers and his remuneration fairly reflected his value.

Mr. Sherwood said that work was at such a premium nowadays that unions quarrelled among themselves to gain the slightest advantage. It took five separate craftsmen, for instance, to make a ship's port-hole, though any one of them could easily do the complete job. Twenty-two million pounds had been lost in wages in 1925 from disputes over such trivial matters as these. Let the managers manage! Employers, with their advantages of education and influence, should study these problems and enlighten the worker. Co-operation would follow.

The conclusions of the conference were summed up by Mr. John Lee, Controller Central Telegraph Office, who said that whereas we could learn much from America's example, especially in methods of management and organisation, authoritative records showed that they had not solved all the problems affecting the reduction of production costs in the United States. What we had been taught up to the present, however, was the desirability of a close valuation of services, of the use of methods of training, and of encouragement to make those services additionally productive. We could also well afford to emulate their example in banishing prejudice on both sides, to the advantage of industry throughout.

The Dowager Duchess of Argyll, formerly private secretary to Queen Victoria, who died in December last, aged 78 years left £15,696. Subject to several other bequests she left the residue of her property to the Argyllshire District Nursing Association, and the trustees of Iona Cathedral towards the cost of a custodian and for the upkeep.

JAPANESE WIRELESS.

LARGE NEW STATION PLANNED.

The largest wireless station in the Far East will shortly be constructed by the Nippon Wireless Company in the outskirts of Yokkaichi City, Mie Prefecture. Mr. Kakichi Uchida, president of the company, who is now in Osaka after visiting Yokkaichi for the inspection of the site, said to the *Mainichi*.

"The Nippon Wireless Company was established on October 20 last year. The company is now going to build a receiving station at the base of Mt. Tatesaka-yama near Yokkaichi City and a broadcasting station in Karizaki near Nagoya City, at a cost of ¥3,000,000 and ¥4,000,000 respectively. The ground for both stations has already been purchased.

"I believe these stations will be the largest in Asia. Japanese-made apparatus will be used as far as possible in order to promote the home industry. These depots will be used mostly for broadcasting and receiving wireless to and from Europe. Several more stations will be constructed later in order to bring Japan into closer touch with British India, Australia, and the United States.

"Of these plants, that for India will be built in Kansai, while the present wireless station in Haranomachi, Iwaki, will be enlarged to meet the Japan-America service."

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in reliable Bathing Caps and Shoes.

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14, Queen's Road, C.

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AN EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT

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a sound education, ask about this Policy

The earlier you effect the Policy, the
lower the Premium. Plan your child's
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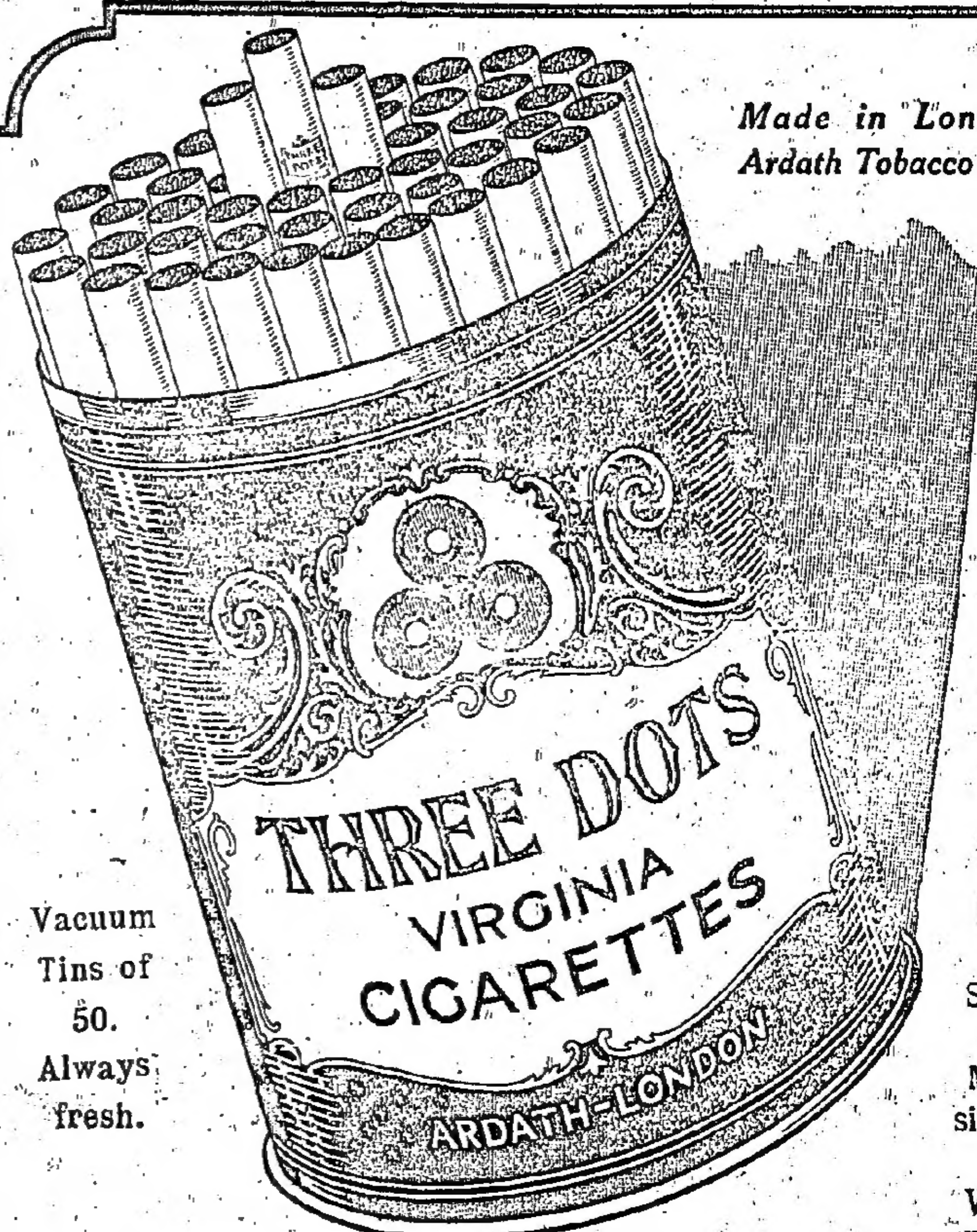
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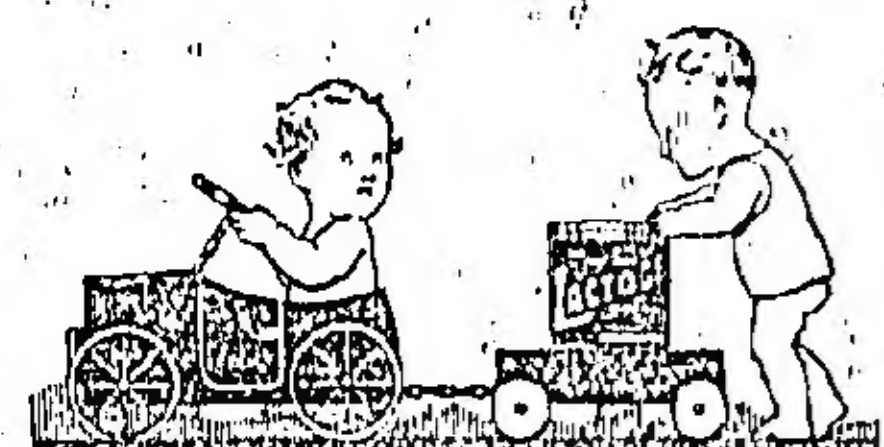
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How Could They, Willie?



By Blosser

NEW MODEL LADIES' VANITY COMBS

IN
PLATINO METAL & GOLD.

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A dainty and indispensable adjunct to the Vanity Case.

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The Hongkong Dispensary.

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10 lbs. to 12 lbs

WE ARE GIVING A

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ON ALL HAMS PURCHASED
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE

Usual Price **1.30.** per lb.

Discounted Price **1.11.**

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

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Demonstration without obligation.

Mustard & Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance Hongkong.

16-17, Connaught Road C.

BIRTH.

WALLACE.—On May 31st at Tsingtau, to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wallace, a son, Michael Anthony.

The Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1926.

AMERICA'S POLICY.

President Coolidge, in his Memorial Day address, struck a good, if somewhat idealistic note when he made a plea that nations should join in laying aside suspicions and hatreds to a sufficient extent as to agree amongst themselves upon methods of mutual relief from the necessity of maintaining great land and sea armaments. It is perfectly true, as he said, that this will be impossible if the nations constantly have in mind resort to war for the redress of wrongs and the enforcement of rights. The trouble is, however, that mankind has not yet sufficiently developed a sense implying willingness to submit disputes to arbitration, although, happily, there is a growing realisation of what the Court of International Justice can do in this regard. The League of Nations, also, has proved its utility on more than one occasion, and we believe the time will come when this great organisation will play an even larger part in the affairs of the world and be the medium through which many international differences will be adjusted. We would like, however, to see the United States throw over its rather unnecessary scruples about linking up with the League, for we feel convinced that if America only joined up, there would be registered an immense step forward in the direction of international amity.

With regard to America's attitude towards the Disarmament Conference, which President Coolidge says she enters in the utmost good faith, recent advices from Washington tended to indicate that her policy would be conciliatory rather than aggressive, and passive rather than active. Even in Government circles it is apparently recognised that American diplomacy in Europe has suffered somewhat of a set-back in recent years, largely by reason of a certain lack of definiteness in policy. At the Washington Conference, the United States was in a position to make sacrifices in disarmament

and to invite other Powers to follow suit, but at present the official American attitude appears rather one of interest in other countries reducing their armed forces than the undertaking of any such task herself. President Coolidge has given further currency to that belief by his latest statement, in which he stresses the desirability of a further limitation of armaments by European countries. The U. S. Senate's reservations to American entrance into the World Court have not increased European confidence in Washington's policy towards international questions, and, under the circumstances, there seems little likelihood of the United States presenting any definite plan for armament reduction. There was, a short while ago, a very prevalent belief that President Coolidge favoured limiting the agenda of the League of Nations' Disarmament Conference to land armaments, calling another conference, preferably at Washington, to deal with naval matters. But in view of present feeling, it hardly seems likely that this proposal will be pushed forward.

On the general question of disarmament, it is believed that America is against the abolition of submarines, though willing to consider any reasonable proposals for limitation, but her attitude in regard to cruisers is not so clear, though it is evident that she is dissatisfied with the present relative strength of Britain, Japan and herself. On the whole, it would seem that at the present conference the United States is out to employ her influence in a quiet way to the end that the deliberations may not end in failure and we believe that in this task and capacity American presence at the gathering is duly appreciated by the other nations represented.

Militant Nationalism.

Military dictatorships are becoming the fashion in Europe just now, and the fact that Portugal has just become the latest of five post-war examples of this type of thing, lends force to the argument that the Latin temperament is not particularly well suited to the parliamentary form of Government. One finds that political revolutions are frequent in Latin countries where there is a diffusion of power, but that when there is a strong dictatorship or lead, there is a much more complacent and constant obedience to orders. Greece and Italy, Spain and Poland have all succumbed to the rule of the strong military leaders, scheming politicians having been forced out of office. And it is significant to notice that in every case, the dictatorship is all on the side of intense patriotism and nationalism. There is no extraneous "international" influence to be seen and nothing but a fervent rallying around the national flag. Nations are thus becoming more intense in their divisions, more ambitious and certainly more possessed of vitality. The records of the Dictators—Mussolini, Paigales, Pilsudski, Primo de Rivera and Cabecadas—are mainly the records of the "war-time" struggles of their respective countries—struggles which were, mainly, for the right to exist. It is contended by these "strong men" that the smooth, easy-talking politicians, the men of arrangement and compromise, the schemers and such-like, are out of joint with the spirit of things just now and that it is more energetic nationalism that needs vigorous expression. There is obvious danger on that line, but the Latin peoples of South Europe seem particularly well suited in temperament for spectacular demonstrations of intense patriotic fervour. So far, not one of these countries has provoked the resentment of any other, but Signor Mussolini has, at times, been dangerously near to earning it. It is to be hoped that this militant nationalism will not go to its logical lengths, because that will inevitably mean war.

DAY BY DAY.

HE IS TRULY GREAT WHO HATH A GREAT CHARITY.—Thomas à Kempis.

A Chinese was killed yesterday by the noon train from Kowloon, near the No. 47 Railway Bridge.

The Empress of Canada, which left Hongkong on May 14th, arrived at Vancouver on May 31st.

The Fire and Marine Insurance offices will be closed to the transaction of public business on Thursday, June 3, (King's Birthday).

Wing Commander R. Loeckie, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., has been appointed to H.M.S. Hermes, for duty as Senior Air Force Officer (March 30).

The eighth Hanoi Fair is to be held this year from November 28th to December 12th. Amongst the participants will be traders from the Straits Settlements, Netherlands Indies, the Philippine Islands, Siam, Hongkong, China, Korea, Japan and Macao.

For using two printing presses, for which registration had not been obtained, at No. 2 Wu On Lane, a Chinese was to-day charged before Major Willson and remanded for a week, on an application from the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

The record of rainfall as registered at the Botanical Gardens for the month of May shows that on 18 days there was no fall. The heaviest fall was on May 31 with 1.32 inches and the lowest on May 30 with .01 inches, the total for the month being 6.83 inches.

A Jumble Sale was held at the Union Church Rooms yesterday afternoon in aid of charities. Mrs. J. Kirk Macconnachie was in charge, assisted by a willing band of workers and an appreciable sum was realised between 2.30 and 4 p.m., at which time most of the articles on sale had been disposed of.

Damage to vacant land opposite King's Buildings in Nathan Road was alleged against a Chinese turf contractor who was charged before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with removing soil from the lot. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$4.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ending May 31 gives one Chinese case of small-pox and three Chinese cases of enteric fever. For the week ending May 29 there were four cases of diphtheria, two Portuguese and two Chinese, death ensuing in one case, two Chinese cases of enteric, both of which died and one Chinese case of small pox.

Charges of damaging the public pavement in Haiphong and Peking Roads, by driving iron stakes into the ground, were brought against five cobbler before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. The defendants were all said to have been seen driving small implements of various sizes and shapes into the ground for the purpose of erecting shelters as a protection against the rain. Fines of \$3 were imposed in each case.

News has been received by the Spanish Procuration in Hongkong, that the Rev. Father Buenaventura G. Parades has been elected Superior General of the Dominican Order. This new Superior was Provincial of the Philippine Islands from 1910 to 1917, and on several occasions visited Hongkong during his tenure of office. He was later sent to Madrid as the Superior of the Community and pastor of the well-known Church of the Holy Rosary. He is in his 60th year.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Rugby, June 1.	
Paris	149 1/2
Brussels	154 1/2
Amsterdam	12.10
Berlin	20.43
Copenhagen	18.44 1/2
Vienna	34.14 1/2
Helsinki	193 1/2
Lisbon	247 1/2
Buenos Aires	2.11
Shanghai	2/11 1/2
Yokohama	1/11 1/2
New York	4.88 7/10
Geneva	25.12
Milan	122 1/2
Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	22.10 1/2
Prague	164 1/2
Madrid	32.28 1/2
Rio	7 1/2
Bombay	1/5.31/32
Hongkong	2/2 1/2
Silver (spot & forward)	80.1/16

—British Wireless.

SINGAPORE FOOD PRICES.

SUDDEN RISE IN CONTRACTORS' RATES.

Confirmation of the remarks of the Malay unofficial member at the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the increased cost of living is afforded by the experience of one of the leading hotel managers in Singapore, who told a *Straits Times* representative that no less than four of his contractors had notified him that they intended to increase rates.

In the case of fish the increase is 19 per cent. as compared with prices in December of last year, the contractor explaining that he has had to pay higher wages to his fishermen to prevent them going to work on rubber estates.

An increase in the price of eggs has also been notified, the reason given being that large numbers of the bukit fowls died in the recent drought and eggs are now scarce in Singapore.

It is interesting to note that whereas an egg could be purchased here for 2 1/2 cents in 1917 the price is now 5 1/2 cents, an increase which means no less than \$38.00 a year, extra for this particular hotel, which uses 800 eggs a day.

Another contractor complains that as a result of the dry weather affecting the market gardens, he will be compelled to advance the price of vegetables by no less than 25 per cent.

In the case of meat the increase is 15 per cent., and for less important customers than this hotel it will be 20 per cent.

The reason is said to be the restriction of the importation of cattle from Bangkok, Patani, Kelantan and the Siam coast, and the

DUTCH SEAMAN DISCHARGED.

AFTER MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

After being remanded for the defendant to be examined by a qualified medical practitioner at the Government Civil Hospital, the Dutch seaman, John Pater, of the West Indies, who was charged before the Harbour Master, Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, with refusing duty on board the s.s. Grange Park, again came up this morning.

The defendant refused to work, pleading that he was suffering from hernia, but after being supplied with a truss he still refused, saying he was still in pain.

As the result of the doctor's report he was discharged this morning.

OTHER CASES.

Five boat mistresses and masters were each fined \$5, or five days, for causing obstructions at the Ferry Pier. One master was fined \$10, or ten days, for carrying cargo other than passengers' baggage. He was found to be carrying twelve bags of sand.

consequent withdrawal of large shipments of cattle.

While the local conditions giving rise to these increases may be temporary, there is unfortunately no assurance that the increases will be temporary, the process of raising prices being a much easier one than lowering them.

Another factor which has raised the cost of living in Singapore is the higher wages now demanded by Chinese servants.

The Very Idea!

The dinner hour is over, and you've had a hearty fill. You're sitting by the fireplace, with a lot of time to kill. You ask the wife what's doin', and she tells you, not a thing. And then there's trouble brewin' when the doorbell starts to ring.

It's just a couple neighbours who've dropped in for a spell. The wife is feelin' peppy and she rushes 'round pell mell to get the table ready for a game of cards or two. You're sleepy as the dickens, but there's nothing you can do.

You fight that drowsy feeling with a twitchin' of the face. You feel your head a reelin', an' you trump your partner's ace. You're biddin' very crazy, in a suit you cannot make. But you don't know what you're doin' 'cause you just can't keep awake.

The hours have never seemed so long. Your torture is a fright. You very soon are thinkin' that they're going to stay all night. At last you serve some luncheon at the breaking of the dawn. The wife says, "Gee, I'm glad you came," while you're just glad they've gone.

Teacher (To hissing pupil)—Now, tell me what a panther is. Pupil—The man who makes panths.

The ten children of Isaac J. Forbes, of Leroy, U. S. A., city, tip the scales at more than a ton. With one exception each weighs more than 200 pounds. Mr. Forbes was one of a family of 11 Kentuckians.

They were stranded on an island.

"I'm hungry," shouted Myrtle. And Jack replied, "Let's make some soup."

Our boat has just turned turtle.

Twas found whilst strolling along the beach—a bottle washed up with some weed. Much barnacled, and securely corked; it conveyed a sad message indeed:—

"Sinking fast; taking to the bottom; in case I'm not again seen, don't forget, there's twopence on this bottle. At the Rob-Roy Tavern 'Aberdeen.'—W. J. G."

He (attempting to start car): "This darned starter won't work! There is a short circuit somewhere."

She—"Well, why don't you lengthen it, dear?"

The instinctive thrift that marks the woman will come out better off!

in such matters as tips and other gratuitous fees, it has been argued. A man who has many of time to kill. You ask the wife what's doin', and she tells you, not a thing. And then there's trouble brewin' when the doorbell starts to ring.

Americans pay 91 cents each for their mosquito bites. That was the average for every man, woman and child in the United States last year. This mosquito tax of 91 cents amounts to \$100,000,000, according to Mr. Arthur Stringer, of the Gorgas Memorial Institute. The damage was done by the malaria mosquito by transmitting 3,000,000 cases of chills and fever.

Two great nations, Austria and Serbia, once went to war over a pig. We are now waging the Franco-American war of the chemise, says a New York writer. It seems that Uncle Sam got worried at the shiploads of pink and flesh and maize and nile and canary and jade and peach chemises that came to the country and through the U. S. tariff commission demanded to see the cost sheets. The fight of the chemise is merrily on! Who wears 'em anyway in this day of feminine B. V. D's?

This was recently found in a book—not such an old book, either, called "Talks to Business Girls":—"In receiving a woman caller a man in his office should always rise. He should not wear a hat nor have his coat off. He should offer her a chair and remain standing until she is seated. Then rise and open the door for her when she leaves." And if more women who have nothing to do but write books upon subjects of which they know nothing would learn the golden beauty of silence, those who must be business women to earn their livings would be far better off!

"THE KID."**ALLEGED "PIRATED" COPY OF FILM.**

What is alleged, in the parlance of the trade, to be a "pirated" copy of the famous Charlie Chaplin film, "The Kid," formed the subject of a prosecution for alleged infringement of copyright, which was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, of Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley, appeared for the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., who were the complainants in the case, and Mr. J. A. Leask, of Messrs. Geo. K. Hall Bratton and Company, represented the defendants, Messrs. How Woo Trading Company, who are stated to be associated with the How Woo Film Corporation, of Shanghai.

In opening his case, Mr. Brooks stated that the summons was taken out under Section 31C of the local Copyright Ordinance of 1913. His clients were the controllers of the Queen's Theatre in Hongkong. In agreement with an American firm in New York, they held the sole licence to show in China and Hongkong a certain film called "The Kid."

On the 22nd May, it came to their knowledge that what they would say a "pirated" copy of this film was going to be shown at the Kwong Chee Theatre at Yumaili. On instructions from his clients, Mr. Brooks said he wrote to the Theatre, with the result that the picture was not shown, being withdrawn.

It came to the knowledge of the Hongkong Amusements later that the film was handed to the Kwong Chee Theatre by the How Woo Trading Company, of Hollywood Road.

Continuing, Mr. Brooks explained that the local Copyright Ordinance was supplementary to the Act at home and went on to quote from both portions which he advanced as being relevant to his case. In fact, he said that the provisions from both applied to the copyrights as vested in the authors of literature, dramatic, artistic and cinema works; and these rights were extended by His Majesty making an Order-in-Council to have effect to His Dominions overseas, except the self-governing ones.

This copyright with which they were dealing was, of course, an American one, stated Mr. Brooks, but provision had been made in the Act for extending the Act to foreign countries, and the rights conferred by it to authors who were citizens of foreign countries. The point was made clear, for the purposes of the present case, by the fact that an Order-in-Council at home issued on February 3rd, 1915, provided that the Order-in-Council as made in 1911 should apply to words in respect of which the authors were citizens of the United States.

Evidence was then called, and Mr. Butler, Manager of the Queen's Theatre, produced a document which he testified as being an agreement under which his Company alone was entitled to present "The Kid" in Hongkong and China. The knowledge that it was the intention of the Kwong Chee Theatre to show the film in question was gained through a handbill circulated by this theatre.

Replying to his Worship, witness said that they had had trouble with this film before. Last year this film was going to be shown at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. He did not know whether it was the same film or a copy of it, but on instruction from Mr. H. W. Ray, who was the Managing Director of the Hongkong Amusements and who was in Hongkong at that time, he put an advertisement in the China Mail. The advertisement was not inserted in the other papers, because at that time they wanted it to go into the evening editions and it was then only possible to reach the China Mail, the nearest evening paper in town, for this advertisement.

A copy of the issue in which appeared the advertisement referred to was also put in by witness. Mr. Leask:—Do you know who are the owners of this copyright for the film complained of?

Witness:—As far as we are concerned, William Vogel.

Mr. Leask pointed out a careful distinction between "owners" and "licensees" of the copyright, and witness replied that as far as his firm were concerned, they had paid for the acquisition of a right, what was ordinarily meant to convey the understanding that nobody else was permitted to show that

PORTUGAL'S REVOLUTION.**A THREE-MAN GOVERNMENT.**

London, June 1. A message from Coimbra, says that the revolutionary Provisional Government has made the following appointments:—Major Ochoa, Minister for Interior, Commerce and Agriculture, and Major Sabes-cadas, Minister for Marine, Finance and Justice.—*Reuter.*

COAL DEADLOCK.

(Continued from Page 1).

that he wanted to be assured first that the economic conditions of the industry rendered a wage reduction essential before he accepted that wage reduction. Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the Premier should take action upon the basis of the Coal Commission's report—that he should introduce legislation for the purposes of the reconstruction of the coal industry and should set up a Wages Board. He believed that would bring this desolating conflict to an end.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

The Premier, replying declared that the proposals which had been made by the Government for the settlement of the dispute and which the coalowners and miners had both rejected, were an attempt to deal with the problem strictly on the lines of the Coal Commission's report. The coalowners resented what they called "political interference." He had never concealed his view that the less industries had to do with the Government the better, but it was impossible for this or any other Government to disinterested itself in the affairs of a great basic industry, which, by its nature, had such a repercussion on all the industries of the country. Any Government must seek in every way to bring the parties to reason and to do so, if possible, without resorting to force. His attempts had so far met with little response. The deadlock continued, but he had not lost touch yet. . . . A great deal could be done and all that the Government could do, it would do.

The Premier pointed out that the Members for the mining constituencies of Montgomeryshire and Mansfield, representing different parties, had publicly appealed for a more reasonable attitude towards negotiation among their own colleagues. "Wisdom," concluded the Premier, "is the slowest growth among plants, but it will come in time and I believe sooner than many people expect. I am not sure now that I do not see that small movement of earth where the shoots of the new plant are beginning to appear. The moment that happens, I shall, as I have done hitherto, buckle to the task once more, and if it be then that legislation will help, I shall be prepared to introduce it."—*British Wireless.*

film. That was their point, Mr. Butler added.

Lance Sergeant Kennedy deposed that he was instructed by the Director of Criminal Intelligence to make certain enquiries as to whether this film which was advertised to be shown at the Kwong Chee Theatre had been censored. He went to the Theatre on the 22nd May, and, picking up the first two of the six reels of the film, which were piled one on top of the other, he saw the name of "How Woo Company, Hollywood Road" on the covers. He asked for the censorship card and this was found to be in proper order when it was produced some hours later. This card had since been mislaid.

For the defence, Mr. Leask said his case was that these proceedings were entirely misconceived. His friend had quoted the English Act which conferred damages and costs incidental to the infringement of the copyright on the owner, whereas in this case the prosecution had, not shown who were the owners of the film, really. In any case it could not be considered that the Queen's Theatre were the owners of this picture. The only person who could prosecute in the case was the owner. Mr. Leask replied by further quotations from the Act submitting that provision had been made for the benefit of the assignee of the copyright or a portion of the copyright. The assignee in that case was to be treated as the owner of the right.

After further arguments in which Mr. Leask said he had no case to answer, Mr. Lindsell adjourned the summons to look up the Act and Ordinance in question before giving his decision.

BURBANK'S BURIAL.**SIMPLE AS HIS LIFE.**

Santa Rosa, Cal., April 14.—All that was mortal of Luther Burbank, first citizen of Santa Rosa, lay beneath the sod to-night with a cedar of Lebanon, planted by the great horticulturist many years ago, as a monument and headstone.

The burial was as simple as the daily routine in the cottage where Burbank lived and worked. No prayers were said aloud at his bier and the stillness of evening in the home was unbroken by funeral orations.

Old friends and former fellow-workers carried the casket to the grave from the room where Burbank died. A few words were spoken informally by close friends, a song was sung, and the body was lowered to its final resting place.

Elizabeth Burbank, the scientist's widow, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Beeson of Healdsburg, Cal., were the principal mourners. Besides these, only a chosen few of the oldest and closest friends of the family were at the grave.

The path from the Burbank home to the grave was lined with flowers that the hands and brain of the scientist had transformed.

In the funeral cortege were Mayor Ralph of San Francisco, Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford university; Mayor Dunbar of Santa Rosa, Judge Thompson of Sonoma county; Jerome O. Cross, superintendent of Santa Rosa public schools, and Frank P. Doyle Santa Rosa banker.

The address delivered here to-day by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver at the public memorial to Luther Burbank was moving and compelling as a tribute, and impressive and memorable as a defence of the beloved "plant wizard's" religious beliefs.

"Luther Burbank was the most religious man I ever knew," Judge Lindsey said. "His was a real religion that actually works for human betterment."

Vision Declared Crystal.

"The prejudiced beneficiaries of organized theology, mis-called religion, refused to see that Burbank, the gifted child of nature, saw with a vision as crystal as theirs is dense and dark."

"And so they assailed him, as the mob spat on Christ, knowing not what they did."

Judge Lindsey prefaced his address with the statement that Mr. Burbank "paid me one of the greatest honours of my life when he requested that I speak here on the occasion of his passing. It is not only to bring here the best tribute of love and affection, appreciation and admiration that I am capable of bringing, but also to keep the compact we made that if he should go first I would take this small part in this tribute to his earthly labours."

"With his broad understanding of love and life, and without the quibble of words, I am sure when the ultra-orthodox complain to whatever God there is about this child of light, that God will answer."

"If Luther Burbank is an infidel, then you poor, outward theological mossbacks get down, on your knees and beg me to send you some more such infidels."

In conclusion Judge Lindsey declared: "Luther Burbank lives forever in the myriad fields of strengthened grain, in the new forms of fruits and flowers and plants and vines and trees, and above all, the newly watered gardens of the human mind from whence shall spring human freedom from those earthly fields that shall drive out gods false and brutal."

Berlin, April 15.—An interesting innovation in this year's holiday season will be the regular service of hydroplanes to take visitors to the North Sea and Baltic health resorts direct from Berlin. A whole chain of very beautiful lakes surrounds the city, and upon one of them the Municipal Council propose erecting a landing-stage for hydroplanes. This will be used in the main for flights round about the water ways of Berlin and Potsdam. But the enterprising Lufthansa Company, which controls Germany's regular passenger traffic, has proposed a regular week-end time-table to seaside places, whose popularity has been proved by crowded trains bringing husbands and fathers down on Saturdays. This is not so easily done by ordinary aeroplane passenger craft, as suitable spots for landing-stages are not easy to find in the usual run of such places.

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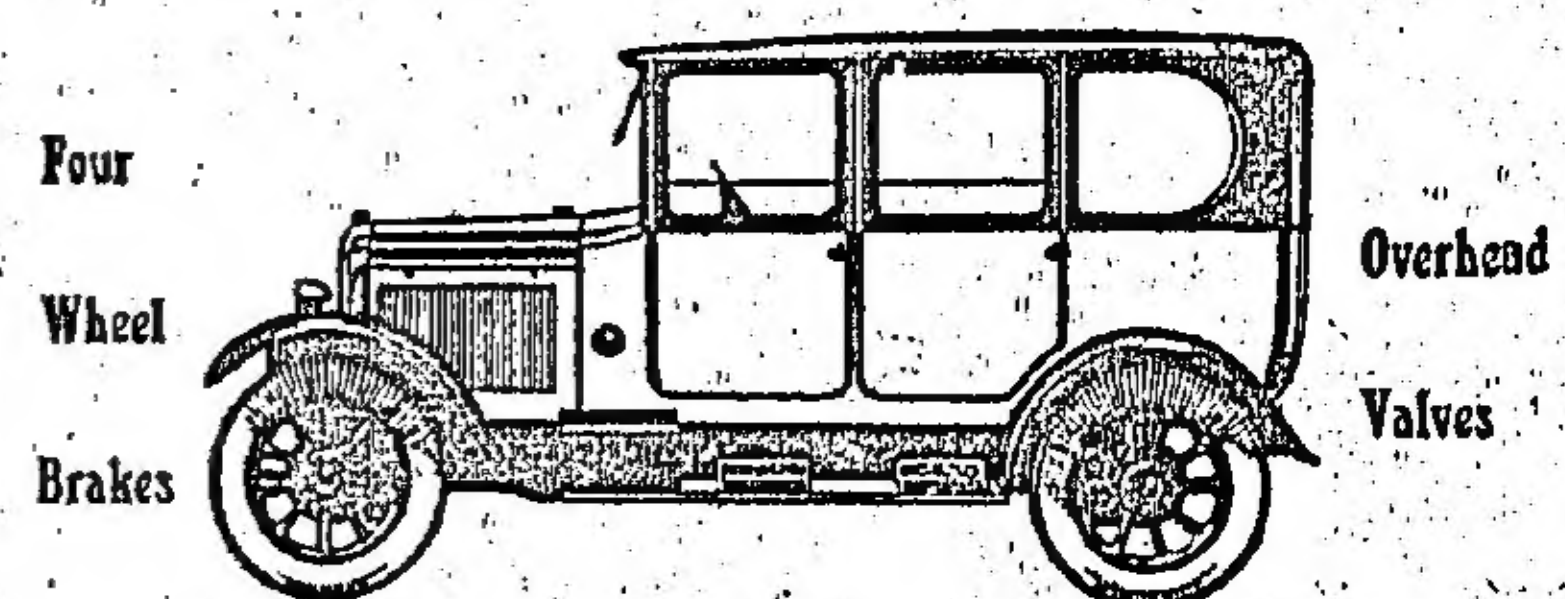
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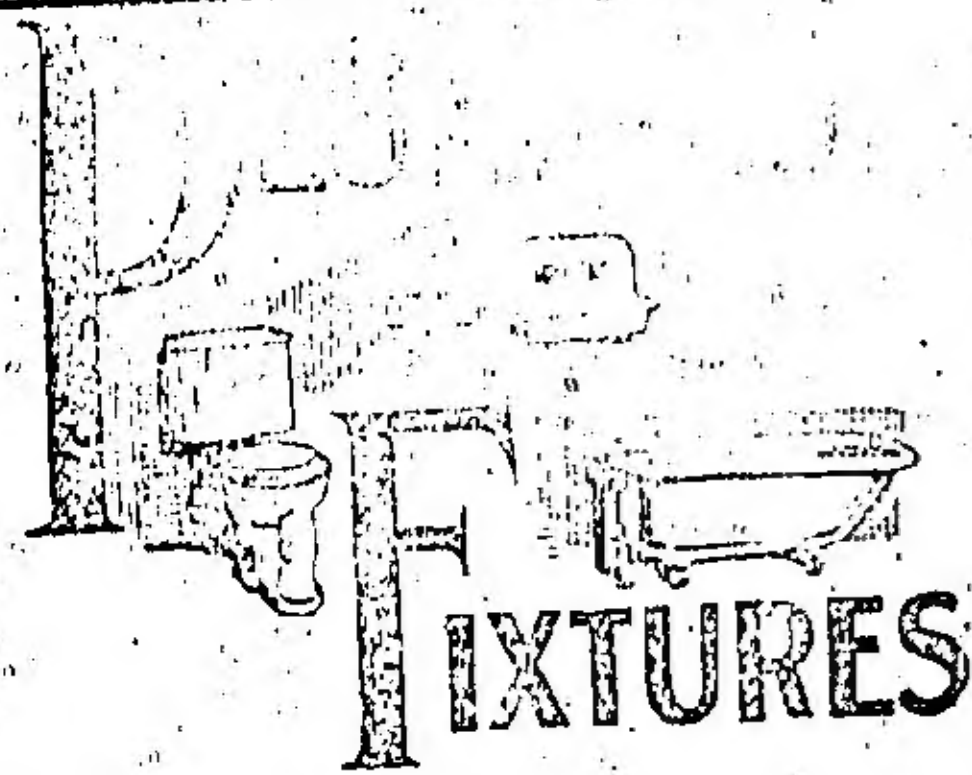
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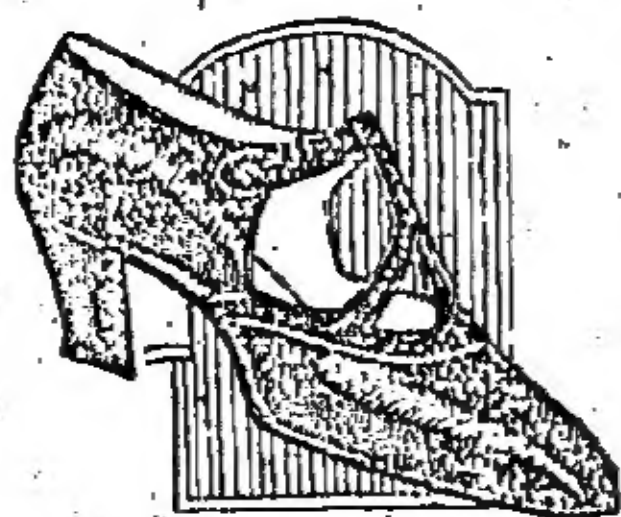
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BULMER'S HEREFORD
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A delicious drink and
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Before You Advertise
COUNT THE "TELEGRAPHS"
On The Kowloon Ferry

30 YEARS OF COAL
STRIKES.

THE COST AND THE RESULTS.

Strikes, like wars, are sometimes unavoidable; they take their place, then, as the inevitable consequence of a policy formulated from definite, equitable, and justifiable ends that cannot be achieved without the use of this ultimate weapon. But only too often they are no more than desperate evasions, or cowardly refusals either to face facts or to contemplate alternatives. When they are used consciously as means to the solution of a dispute, their probable cost to the interested parties and the community in general is sometimes weighed against the benefits of a solution and the price is paid, but there is neither time nor place for a balance-sheet of profit and loss account in a strike that comes solely of hot blood and incompetent generalship.

Some industries, and of this the cotton industry is a good example, have little use for the strike weapon, while others use it, or threaten its use, upon even trivial occasions. Although, as has been suggested, the severe conditions under which the coalminer works may make him render to seek solutions of a dispute by force than some other industries, it cannot be denied that the industry in this country has used the weapon very frequently—and at considerable cost—during the last thirty years. The following summary shows also what, on the more important occasions, has been achieved.

1893-4—SEVEN STRIKES.

The first large-scale coal strike came in 1893 as a result of a proposal to reduce wages by 25 per cent. on the standard of 1888, the year of the formation of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. In the federated districts 300,000 men were involved; the dispute lasting from July 28 to November 17. Work was eventually resumed at the old rate of wages until February 1, 1894, and a conciliation board was appointed to deal with adjustments after that date.

In the same year 90,000 hauliers and miners in parts of South Wales and Monmouthshire refused to accept an advance of 1½ per cent. awarded under the sliding scale system, and demanded 20 per cent. which in a few cases they obtained. In Cumberland, after a five days' strike in August, an advance of 10 per cent. was granted to 10,000 men, while in Pife and Kinross an increase of 12½ per cent. was accepted by 8,000 miners who had demanded 25 per cent., the dispute lasting from August 22 to September 6.

On November 23 32,000 men in the West Scotland and West Lothian districts struck for an increase of 1s. a day, returning to work at their old rate on December 9. In May of the following year a reduction of 1s. a day was proposed, resulting in a strike of 35,000 men, who accepted the reduction after a four days' strike, although in some cases a reduction of only 6d. was enforced. In June 70,000 Scottish miners demanded the return of this reduction, but after a strike lasting from June 25 to October 22 they returned at owners' rates of pay.

1898—FIVE MONTH'S STOPPAGE.

In 1898 100,000 miners and hauliers in South Wales and Monmouthshire demanded changes in the sliding scale, involving chiefly an advance in rates and a minimum average selling price a ton. An agreement was arrived at after a stoppage from April 1 to August 31. In West Scotland an advance of 1s. a day was granted to 24,000 men after a three days' strike—April 14-17.

1910-1911—NEARLY 3,000,000 DAYS.

One of the longest strikes in the history of the coal industry began in the Rhondda Valley on September 1, 1910, the cause being the price list for a particular seam. Sympathetic strikes broke out, and a full settlement as to the price and a guaranteed average wage was not effected until August, 1911. The number of working days lost through this strike was 2,935,000. Working conditions were the cause of a smaller outbreak in the Aberdare Valley from October 20 to December 31, 1910.

In May, 1911, 1,400 Wigan men demanded a minimum daily wage of 7s. for colliers and 6s. for drawers when working in abnormal places. The difficulty was overcome after a strike lasting

from May 23 to November 6 by referring the questions to two representatives each of owners and men, empowered to fix tonnage rates. A demand for an advance in the basic rate of wages, put forward by 2,400 Bristol miners, resulted in an advance of 1d. in the basic rate for hewers and of 2½ per cent. for all other underground workers, after a stoppage from September 4 to November 15, 1912—over 30,000,000 DAYS LOST.

The national coal strike of 1912, which involved about 1,000,000 men, lasted from February 23 to April 15, a loss of 30,800,000 working days. Its object was to establish the principle of the individual district minimum wage for all underground workers, which was brought about by the passing of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act. The miners had proposed rates ranging from 7s. 6d. in Yorkshire to 4s. 11d. in Somerset, but no definite figures were stated in the Act.

WAR-TIME SETTLEMENTS.

At the time of the outbreak of war numerous claims by the miners and counter claims by owners were temporarily adjusted, the only wage changes being certain reductions in Northumberland and Durham. A dispute in West Yorkshire on the Minimum Wage Act was settled without a stoppage on February 9, 1916, after negotiations lasting six months.

On March 17, 1915, a national conference of the Miner's Federation put forward a claim for an increase of 20 per cent. on current earnings. The Prime Minister was given powers to settle the dispute and he issued on May 5 a scheme of district awards. The South Wales Miners' Federation had demanded on March 3, the abolition of the wage standard of 1897 and a new rate 50 per cent. above it with a minimum daily wage for surface workers of 3s. After a six days' strike affecting 200,000 men, the Government finally conceded the greater part of their demands.

Trouble in 1916 was mainly confined to South Wales. On November 1 a demand by the miners for a 15 per cent. increase was coupled with a claim for a joint audit of owners' books. The

owners replied with a proposal to reduce wages 10 per cent. A stoppage was averted by a Government order establishing a system of State control in South Wales, which was later applied to the whole of Great Britain.

1919—BALLOT AFTER STRIKE. In support of the miners' national demand for increased wages, reduction of working hours, and nationalisation 100,000 men in South Wales, the Midlands, and Yorkshire, struck on March 24, 1919. Work was resumed about a week later pending the result of a national ballot on terms offered by the Government. On March 12 40,000 Nottingham miners ceased work to enforce their demand of a uniform basis rate of 8s. 3d. a shift for abnormal wages, which was granted after 18 working days' stoppage.

Two disputes over the Sankay award occurred in July. In Yorkshire 150,000 men struck for an advance of 14.3 per cent. on piece rates to compensate for reduced working hours under the award. The stoppage had lasted over a month before an advance of 12.2 per cent. was accepted under the National Agreement. In Nottingham, Derby, and Lancashire dissatisfaction with piece rates caused a week's stoppage.

1920-1922—NATIONAL STRIKES.

In October, 1920, a national strike involving 1,100,000 men, which lasted fifteen working days, was caused by a demand for an increase of 2s. a shift for adults, 1s. for persons under 18, and 9d. for persons under 16. It was settled by a sliding scale making wages and profits dependent on the value of coal exports.

On April 1, 1921, began an important strike affecting 1,150,000 men owing to disagreement as to whether there should be a national settlement of wages and a national pool of profits which was not settled until July. Dissatisfaction with the National Agreement caused two short strikes at Burnley and Stoke-on-Trent in May, 1922, work being resumed at the reduced rates fixed by the agreement. A proposal to reduce piece-work prices caused a strike from February 9 to October 3 of 1,300 Rotherham miners, who finally agreed to a new price list, with certain reductions.

MALVOLIO AS HAMLET.

G.E.S. AS CRITIC OF MR.
HENRY AINLEY.

"Are Critics Taken Too Seriously?" provided an entertaining debate recently between Mr. Henry Ainley and Mr. James Agate for a crowded audience at the London School of Economics.

"I remember," said Mr. Ainley, "after a very long and tiring rehearsal, Mr. George Bernard Shaw strolled up to me and said:—'Harry, your Malvolio is the finest performance of Hamlet I've ever seen.'"

"On first nights I am always overcome with nerves. The thought of the critics, as the night draws near, always fills me with physical nausea. In fact I stroll out in the park, and the police are very kind to me. Those who know me say, 'It's only Mr. Ainley!'"

Mr. Agate's view was that "nothing can be taken too seriously" by the man on the job. As for actors and actresses, my experience is that they take not the slightest notice of the critics. I can recall but one exception.

"I had pointed out that George Alexander had mispronounced the word 'despicable,' he having given the middle syllable as 'pick.'"

"I was compelled by a friend to go to the same play on the following night, and I waited with strained hearing for the coming of the offending word or its correct pronunciation. But Alexander, with his shoulders shrugged high, cleverly side-stepped with 'dastardly!'"

In conclusion, one is surprised to see how often in these years the industry has still been left to solve the same problems after the strike as were made the excuse for it—when the strike was, in fact, only an expensive cold douche without which a cooler solution of the situation was apparently impossible. Such a result at such a cost is more than the coal industry or the community in general, can be expected to bear to-day *Manchester Guardian*.

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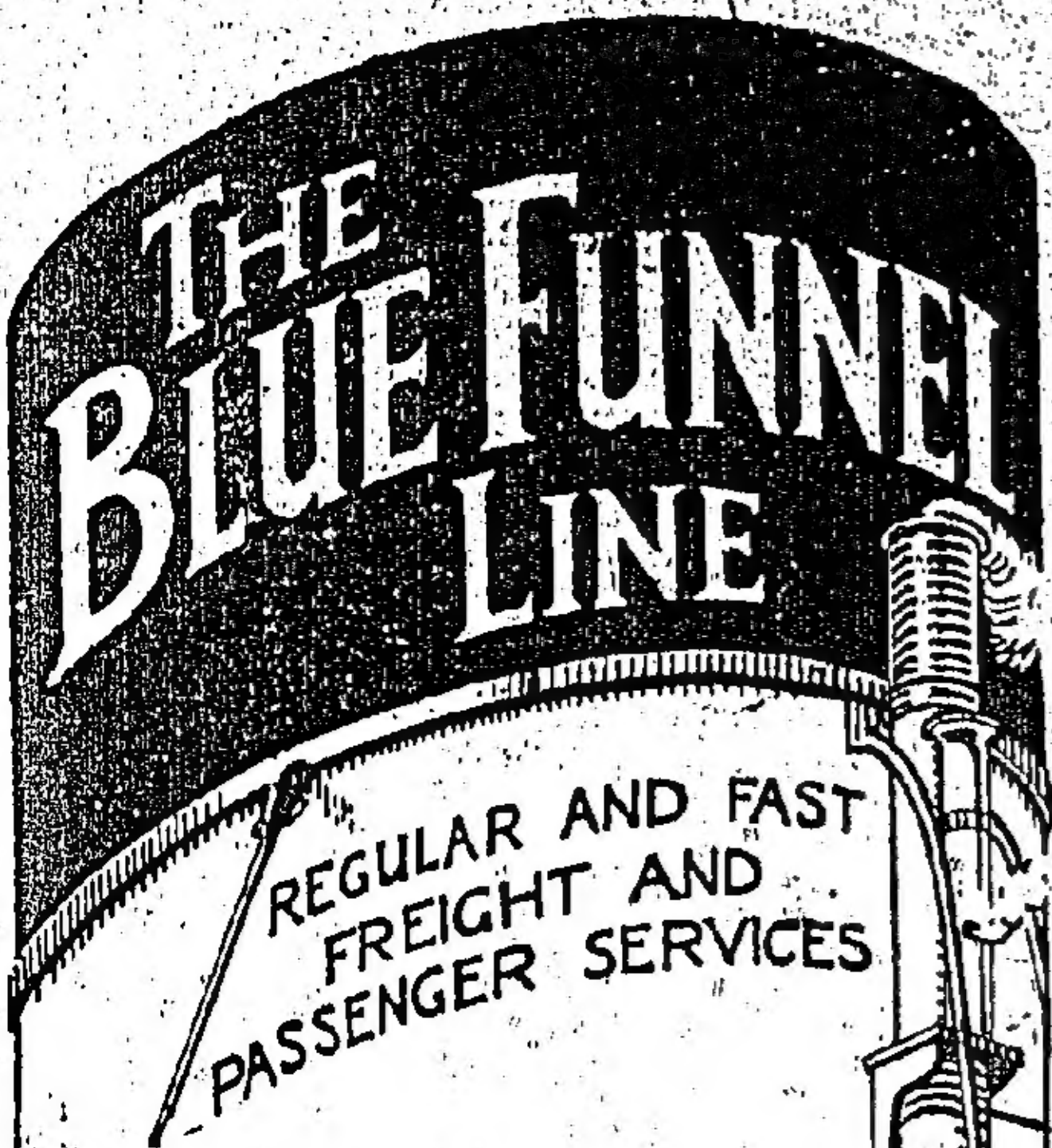
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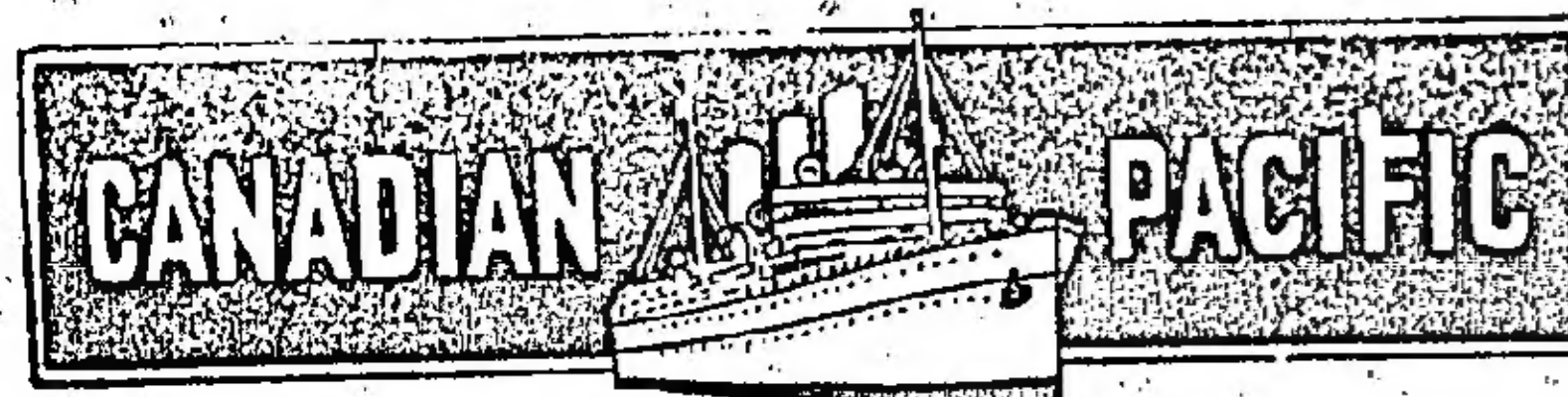
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EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug 19	Aug 22	Aug 25	Aug 28	Sept 6
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TSINGTAU via S'hai	Fooshing	Wed. 9th June at noon
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Thurs. 10th June at noon
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Thurs. 10th June at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via S'hai	Kobsang	Satur. 12th June at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 15th June at 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via S'hai	Kwongsang	Wed. 16th June at noon
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London, Apr. 29.—Speaking at the Pilgrims' dinner to Lord Reading in London, Sir John Simon told an amusing story of what happened to him when he attended the Calcutta races. He said: "Lord Reading told me of a horse which he believed was going to win the race. I was prepared, as far as my political and moral principles would allow, to bet upon his advice, but before the race my attention was

called to the fact that there was another horse which had entered the race bearing the name 'Simon's Choice' (Laughter). I therefore risked any rupees which I could spare in support of this appropriately named animal, but it came in about ten minutes after the others and I reflected sadly that there is truth in the proposition that this is a mug's game." (Laughter.)

KING OF BARDSEY

"MONARCH" WHO ABDICATED AFTER 20 YEARS.

Love Pritchard, the "King" of Bardsey Island, Carnarvonshire, who abdicated last year after reigning for over 20 years, died recently at Aberdaron aged 84.

Pritchard and many of his subjects left the island some months ago, and he seems to have felt his departure, and often expressed a wish to die on the island.

After his abdication, he expressed the intention of marrying a young Welsh girl, and hundreds of offers of marriage were received. He will be buried in Aberdaron churchyard.

Bardsey Island was at the best of times a very limited monarchy, with no revenue and very few perquisites.

There is a crown, but it is at best of silver gilt.

At least one King of Bardsey has died in the workhouse, though there has, so far as is known, been no attempt to assassinate any of the reigning monarchs or to set up a new dynasty.

The late and last King, Love Pritchard, frankly confessed that he was "fed up" with the job when he left the island, to end his days on the mainland. His example was followed by others, but there is no chance of the island being deserted, as the grazing is excellent and the sheep reared fetch high prices.

About 40 years ago, 130 people lived on the island; there are probably no more than 40.

When Lord Newborough owned the island, which is about two miles long and a mile broad, he appointed one of the tenants as head man, to maintain order, and in just bestowed upon him the title of "King" and gave him a crown of brass. That is how the late monarch came by his title.

Pinned down in a muddy stream by their car, two men were killed in a remarkable motor-car accident at the bottom of the hill leading to Thorpe Mill Bridge, about two miles from Chertsey, Surrey. They were Mr. Leslie White, a well-known metal merchant, of Station-road, Chertsey, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Ernest Hewett, of Addlestone. Mr. White was married and had a family. The two men had descended the hill when the car ran on to the grass on the left side of the road, where there is a deep ditch filled with mud. The car turned a somersault and then righted itself. People who hurried to the spot saw Mr. White lying in the car with his legs through the steering-wheel. Dr. McQuade, of Chertsey, who was passing, examined him, but he was dead. A woman who had previously seen the car stated she saw two men in it, and when the Chertsey Police arrived they dragged the ditch and in a few minutes they brought up Mr. Hewett's body from several feet of mud.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

RETIREMENT OF DR. W. W. PEARSE.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in 1st. Since building yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. L. Smith being in the chair. Members present were, Dr. A. G. M. Severn, Dr. W. W. Pearse, Mr. J. C. Macgown, Mr. Boylan Smith, Mr. S. W. T'so, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Dr. S. C. Ho and Mr. R. A. D. Forrest (secretary).

The chairman proposed the following committee to enquire into the question of the general rise in the price of foods sold in the markets and to suggest steps which may be possible to effect a reduction of those prices and report to the Board.—The Head of the Sanitary Department, Dr. S. W. T'so and Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.

Continuing, he said the proposal arose out of what was said at the last meeting of the Board and he thought the committee suggested was the best that could be got for the purpose.

Dr. Koch agreed and seconded, the motion being carried unanimously.

Dr. W. W. Pearse.

Dr. Koch then remarked that it escaped his notice that at their meeting a fortnight ago it was the last occasion on which the retiring Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. W. Pearse, would be with them. They knew that Dr. Pearse was a man who did not like much said about him in the way of praise. It was hard to praise a man before his face and to praise him behind his back was a waste of energy had said the philosopher, but had he lived in Hongkong for the last few months he might not have been so eager to say it.

He, the speaker, had had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Pearse for 24 years and he had been a good friend all the time. Dr. Pearse was a very difficult man to know, for one had to know him a long time before one got at the heart of the man. He had the sanitary good of the Colony very much at heart.

All who attended the dinner given recently in his honour must have realised how heart-breaking the conditions were when he first came to the Colony, conditions to be found in no civilized country and not in some neighbouring Colonies. His work resolved itself into that of a senior sanitary inspector and all his hopes of dealing with the real sanitary problems of the Colony he had to resign. It was not his fault, it was the fault of the system, a fault which should be eradicated by the appointment of a really efficient General Board of Health.

Well versed in his profession he also had a large fund of information, he was a man with whom

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PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Lisbon, June 1.

The Portuguese President has resigned.

The precise reasons are for the present not announced, but the situation was recently complicated by the action of the Confederation of Labour in preparing to oppose any attempt to establish a military dictatorship.

On the contrary the revolutionary leaders quite early expressed their desire to the President that the new Government be formed outside the political parties.

Troops in the northern and southern divisions supporting General Costa are marching on Lisbon, to encamp in the outskirts pending the arrival of the General.—Reuter.

It was a pleasure to talk and argue. In his dealings with the Board he was always courteous and never impatient. He and the speaker had had many a tilt on the Board and a little while after met to wash down any sting there might have been.

He thought it would be fitting that some record of their appreciation of his work should be recorded in the minutes and a copy forwarded to Dr. Pearse. He therefore moved "that this Board records its appreciation of the valuable services performed upon it by Dr. Pearse during the time he was Medical Officer of Health."

Dr. S. W. T'so seconded, adding his appreciation to that voiced by Dr. Koch.

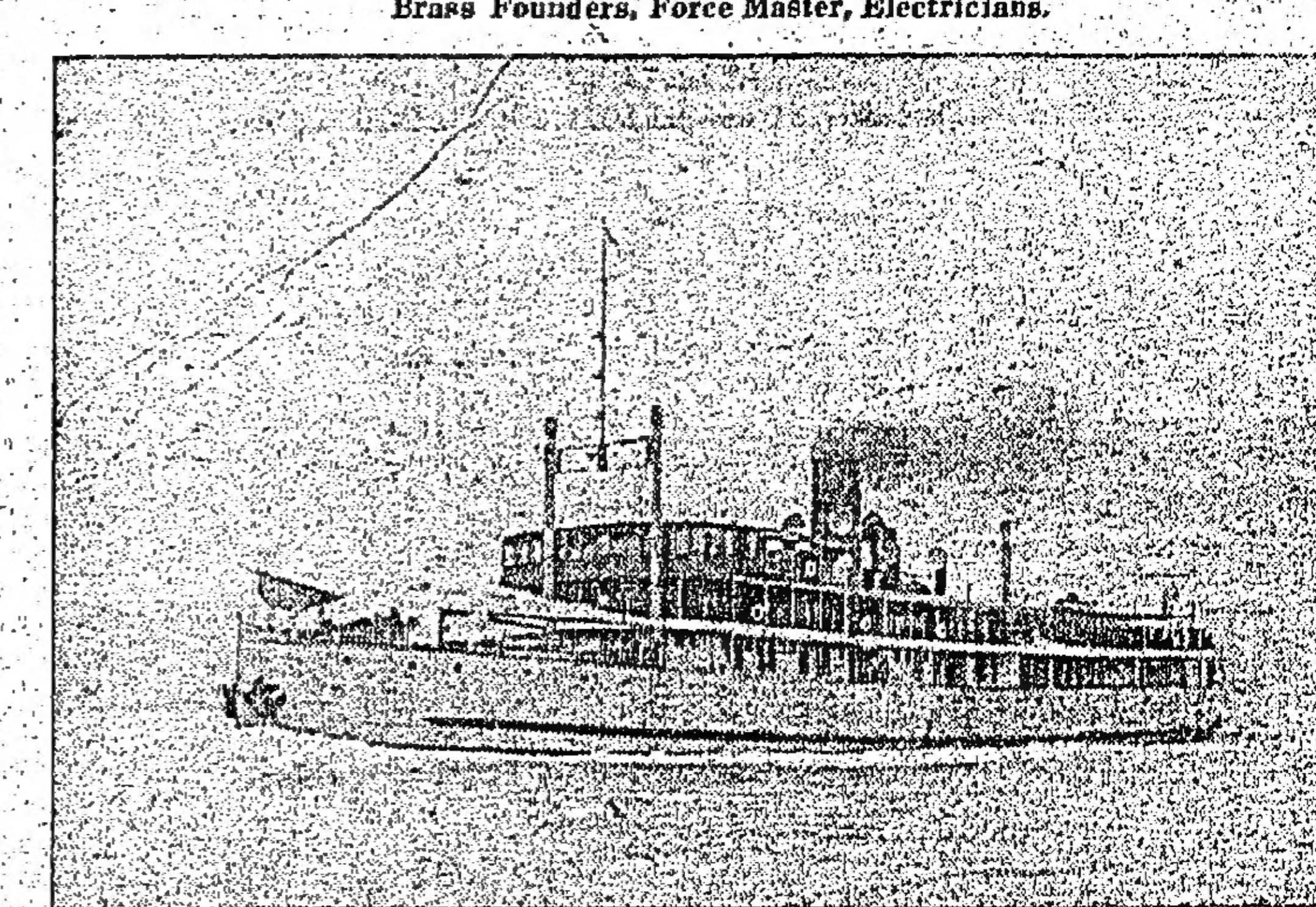
The motion was carried unanimously.

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KHYBER	9,114	12 June noon	M's, L'don & A'werp
KIDDERPORE	5,334	21st June	S'pore, Penang Colombo and Bombay
MANTUA	10,902	26th June	Marseilles & London
JEYPORE	8,318	5th July	S'pore, P'ang C'bo & B'bay
KARMALA	9,128	10th July	M's, London & Antwerp
PADUA	5,907	15th July	Marseilles, Rotterdam London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	22nd July	S'pore, P'ang C'bo & B'bay
RANPURA	16,585	24th July	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	7th Aug.	M's, London & Antwerp
MACEONIA	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles & London

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RUKUYO MARU	Tuesday, 17th July
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KAMO MARU	Saturday, 5th June
KATORI MARU	Saturday, 19th June
ATSUTA MARU	Saturday, 3rd July
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 23rd June at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 21st July
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TAKAOAK MARU	Tuesday, 8th June
TOYAKAMA MARU	Sunday, 20th June
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.	
WAKASA MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.	
GENOA MARU	Friday, 4th June
SADO MARU	Thursday, 10th June
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
PENANG MARU	Sunday, 20th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th June
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
TAMBA MARU	Thursday, 3rd June
TOTTORI MARU	Saturday, 5th June
HAKANE MARU	Monday, 14th June
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S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" on or about 19th June.

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI VENICE OR TRIESTE.

"A" Class £72. 10. 0d "B" Class £66. 0. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 5th June.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA via RANGOON & COLOMBO.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 2nd June.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails about 2nd July.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.**

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Prob. arr. at H'g and Sailing for S'hai & Japan	Prob. Sailing from H'kong for M'les.
D'ARTAGNAN			8th June.
ANGKOR			22nd June.
PORTHOS		8th June	6th July.
ANDRELEBON		22nd June	20th July.
PAUL LECAT	4th June	6th July	3rd Aug.
GENERAL Metzinger	18th June	20th July	17th Aug.
FONTAINEBLEAU	2nd July	3rd Aug.	31st Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including Table Wine and free Doctors' attendance).
A Class 1st Class £99.0.0 B Class 1st Class £85.0.0
Steamers 2nd Class £70.0.0 Steamers 2nd Class £61.0.0

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BOATS)

S.S. YALOU from Dunkirk, L'don, Havre is due to arrive about 21st June.

For full particulars apply to Messageries Maritimes Co.

Phone: Central 740 3, Queen's Building.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Sundays Excepted).
Sailings from Canton: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Mondays excepted)

MACAO LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. (Sundays: 9 A.M. only).
FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. (Sundays: 4 P.M. only).

SPECIAL SAILINGS.

On Thursday 3rd June and Sunday 6th June s.s. "TAISHAN" will depart from Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. and from Macao at 4 P.M.
The "NORTONS" Orchestra will be on board on Sunday 6th June and there will be music and dancing during the voyage to and from Macao.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents for the following Services.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE**AMERICAN & MANHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" Suez Canal From H'kong 18 June.
S.S. "COLORADO" via Suez Canal From Hongkong 2nd July.

BOSTON & NEW YORK**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE SERVICE**

(Andrew Weir & Co., London).

Sailing From Hongkong.
M.V. "CEDARBANK" via Suez Canal End June.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT****"ELLERMAN" LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

For Marseilles, London & Havre, From Hongkong.
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 23rd June.

For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre From Hongkong.

Fares to London "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £80. 2nd Class £55.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE**

S.S. "STEAMER" From Hongkong July, August.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay & Capetown.

Through Bill of Lading issued to Beria, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Cinde, Imhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, & Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-FAST INDIES LINE.

(Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "City of Palermo" or "Malatia" to Java, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa, Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines, apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Telephone C. 4791.

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

(Spanish Royal Mail Line)

MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BARCELONA & OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

C. LOPEZ-Y LOPEZ ... 5th July

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

C. LOPEZ-Y LOPEZ ... 20th June.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100-A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for comfort and safety of passengers. Stewardess and Doctor carried.

For particulars of freight or passage apply—

BOTELHO BROS.

Tel. 1331 Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

O. D. BARREIRO Ltd., 28, Central Avenue, Canton.

GLEN AND SHIRE.**JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.**

U. S. STRAITS CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.
CARNARVONSHIRE	10th June.	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2nd June
GLENSHIEL	19th June.	L'don, R'dam & H'burg via Oran.	
PEMBROKESHIRE	8th July.	GLENSANDA	30th June
GLENIFFER	22nd July.	L'don, R'dam & H'burg via Oran.	
GLENOGLE	5th August.	CARNARVONSHIRE	28th July
		L'don, R'dam & H'burg via Oran.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Agents The Glen Line, Ltd.

Telephone: Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.**THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.**

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',

ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAIT'S. The Steamship.

"Bonglee"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and the Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June 1926 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 18th June 1926 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June 1926 at 10 a.m.

Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25 5, 1926.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

and

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer,

"PHEMUS."

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong 31st May, 1926.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From EUROPE

The Steamship,

"CITY OF NAPLES" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 4th June, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 11th June, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 31, 1926.

AMERICAN AND MANHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship,

J. ULLMANN & Co.

Alexandra Building
Chater Road,
Hongkong.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
& JEWELLERS.

Silver & Electro-Plated
Wares.

Baccarat Cut Glasses.
Fancy Goods, etc.

Houses in Tientsin, Paris
Shanghai, Hankow and
Peking.

Factory in La Chaux-de-
Fonds, Switzerland.

Mrs. J. CRAWFORD,

Massage Hall

No. 14, Zetland Street

MRS. SEKAI

MASSAGE

Tel. No. C.4433, 2nd. floor
2, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Pathe Baby

AN IDEAL HOME CINEMA

Complete ... \$54.00
Film ... \$ 1.25

Magneto ... \$30.00

(for interior towns)

Pathe-Cinet

12, Queen's Road, Central.

LOST

Discomfort, dampness
and a million leaks.

Genasco
ROOFING

took them all away.
You can lose your roof
troubles, too. Let us
show you how.

Shewan Tomes & Co.
St. George's Building

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DISCOVER WHICH
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Your Friends Read

HOTELS.**THE HONGKONG**

HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; PEAK HOTEL
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

AND

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL;
KALEE HOTEL; MAJESTIC HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI"

HOTELS.

LIMITED

In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KOWLOON HOTEL**THE PREMIER HOTEL IN KOWLOON.**

First Class Billiard Room and Saloon Bar.

Electric Lift and Telephone to each Floor.

Tels. K.608 & K.609 Cable address: KOWLOTEL, Hongkong.
Under the Personal Supervision and Management of

FRANK L. COOKE
Proprietor.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS

Tel. Central 373.

Telegraphic Address "Victoria"

THE EUROPE HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.

Terms:—A la carte or Inclusive.

Telephone in every room.

After-dinner dancing every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday.

GRILL ROOM

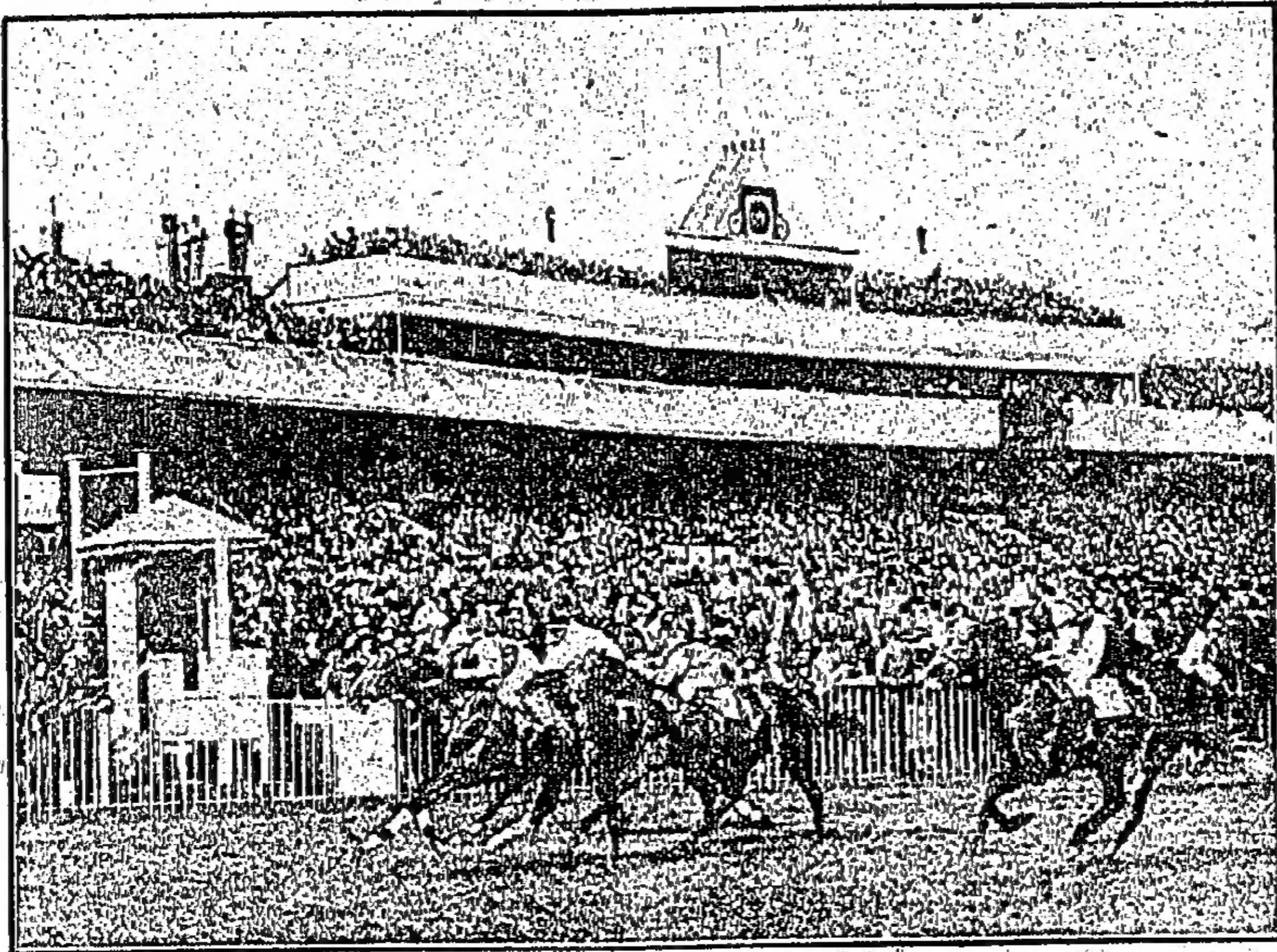
Telegrams "Europe Singapore"
Telephone 2750.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,
Managing Director.

Passengers departing for Aus-
tralia yesterday per s. s. Tandu
included Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Boyers,
Professor and Mrs. J. L. Shell-
shear, Mr. Stewart Hope, Mr. L.
Moller, Captain H. C. Udden,
Captain T. Christensen, Mr. and
Mrs. M. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
Forrier, and Miss A. Woods.

The *al fresco* concert arranged
for Monday evening at the Vi-
carage Tennis Court, Kowloon, in
aid of the Church Missionary As-
sociation and St. Peter's Church
repair fund, has been postponed
until Monday, June 21st. It is
hoped to raise \$1,000 from this
concert.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by **FREDERICK
PERCY FRANKLIN**, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

FOLLOWING IN HIS FATHER'S STEPS.

Steve Donoghue's 15-year-old son, Pat, who won the Lincolnshire Handicap on an outsider, King of Clubs, has scored another dramatic success. He is shown above winning the Newbury Cup on Rock Fire.

PIRACY CHARGES.

(Continued from Page 1).

The instance of a man, who pawned his watch and then robbed the pawn shop to obtain his watch was similar. The police must prosecute him.

The Court, however, was of the opinion that they could not rule on the point involving political faction. Mr. Whitmore said that an act of piracy against a *de facto* government would be recognized by the courts of the world.

THE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Whitmore—We see no reason for placing your client in the witness box. We think that no case has been made against him. We are not afraid of admitting the document for a ruling, and we think that we would rule against it but we see no case against him. The charges against Babitsky are dismissed.

As the others were called in to the dock, the Court said that they did not believe that the charges would stand. There was no intention to commit an aggressive act of piracy. They thought that they had been duped among themselves, the first and third doing the duping the third in particular. The Court would dismiss the charge.

Goluboff, first accused, further charged with having arms in his possession, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, sentence beginning from the date of arrest.

MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN.**SOME IMPORTANT CLEANING UP.**

Paris, June 1.
There still remains some cleaning up to be done in Morocco now that the dangerous "pocket" formed by Beni Zermal has been practically eliminated. The Franco-Spanish have to clear the district northeast of Wezzan and this means joint action against the Jebala tribe in the direction of Sheshuan necessitating a considerable Spanish advance. The war party of the Rif appears to be preparing to resist. Abdel Krim's War Minister, accompanied by the Rifian Harka, is reported to have arrived at Sheshuan.—*Reuter*.

GERMANY'S OIL SUPPLY.**AN IMPORTANT COMPANY MOVE.**

Berlin, June 1.
At a general meeting of the Erdol Company, Germany's biggest oil organisation, the Chairman announced that the Company's buying, selling and distributing organisations had been turned into a separate Company, called Olex, which had signed a several years' delivery agreement with the Anglo-Persian Company. Erdol has thereby regained the production which it lost through the war and re-won to a certain extent its position in the petroleum industry throughout the world.—*Reuter*.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.**GENERAL HOLIDAY.**

On Thursday, 3rd June, the G.P.O. will be open from 8 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and the Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

NOTICE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MACAO.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

WIRELESS SERVICES with Canton and Swatow suspended until further notice.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTER in the MAIN HALL of the G. P. O., and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	Shantung	June 2.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Australia	June 3.
Shanghai	Sinking	June 3.
Europe via Negapatam	Letters	June 3.
only (London, 6th May)	Tottori Maru	June 4.
Manila	President Lincoln	June 4.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Mirzapore	June 4.
Japan and Shanghai	Kamo Maru	June 5.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. Garfield	June 6.
Japan and Shanghai	D'Artagnan	June 8.
Manila	Pros. Jackson	June 8.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. Cleveland	June 10.
Shanghai	Khyber	June 11.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. McKinley	June 12.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Due
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taming	Thurs., 3 June, 8.30 a.m.
Pormosa	Tibodas	Thurs., June 3, 9 a.m.
Amoy and Poochow	Haining	Thurs., June 3, 9 a.m.
Juven via Batavia	Tjisara	Thurs., June 3, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., G. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Thurs., June 3.
	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due San Francisco 28th June).	
Japan	Bokuyo Maru	Fri., June 4, 10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	Fri., 4 June.
	Parcels	Noon.
	Letters	1 p.m.
Amoy	Kingyuan	Fri., June 4, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Kamo Maru	Sat., June 5.
	Registration	1.45 p.m.
	Letters	2.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 5th July).	
	Kueichow	Sat., June 5, 2 p.m.

Shanghai	Shantung	Sat., June 5.
Manila	Tea	Sun., June 6, 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Hozan Maru	Sun., June 6, 9 a.m.
	Pros. Garfield	Mon., June 7, 5 p.m.
	Sinkiang	Mon., June 7, 5 p.m.
Shanghai	D'Artagnan	Tues., June 8.
	Registration	12.45 p.m.
	Letters	1.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 10th July).	
Haiphong	Mingsang	Wed., June 9, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai	Fooshing	Wed., June 9, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., G. and S. America and Europe via Victoria B.C.	Pros. Jackson	Fri., 9 June.
	Parcels	Noon.
	Registration	2.45 p.m.
	Letters	3.30 p.m.
	(Due Victoria B.C. 28th June).	
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksang	Thurs., June 10.
	Parcels	Noon.
	Letters	1 p.m.
Manila	Pros. Cleveland	Fri., 11 June, 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Kutang	Fri., June 11, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Parcels	Sat., June 12.
	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 11th July).	
Manila	Pros. McKinley	Sun., 13 June, 9 a.m.
Shanghai	Hinsang	Tues., June 15, 12.30 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kwangsang	Wed., June 16, 10.30 a.m.
	Changto	Fri., June 18.
	Parcels	9 a.m.
	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Thursday Island 30th June).	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Entertainments.

QUEEN'S
SUPER
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TO-DAY ONLY

at 2.30, 5 sharp, 7.15 & 9.30

THE
COLOSSAL PRESENTATION

"QUO VADIS"

WITH

EMIL JANNINGS

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THE STAR

TO-DAY ONLY

at 5.30 & 9.15

ANITA STEWART

in

"A QUESTION of HONOUR"

NEXT CHANGE

THURSDAY till SATURDAY

VIOLA DANA

MONTE BLUE LEW CODY

in

"REVELATION"

THE WORLD

TO-DAY at 5.15 & 9.15

MAE MURRAY

in

"BROADWAY ROSE"

Wait till you see
the Savannah Shuffle.

**REGINALD
DENNY**

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**LAURA La
PLANTE**

IN

**SKINNER'S
DRESS
SUIT**

It will give you more laughs in
every reel than a centipede has legs.
It's an uproarious business farce
showing what a dress suit can do for
a small salaried clerk with the right
kind of wife who knows how to
Charleston. Laughs overlap like the
scales on a fish.

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